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Staffel's

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SEED & SUPPLY CATALOG

• THE BEST TO BE HAD • ANYWHERE • AT ANY PRICE •

FERD STAFFEL COMPANY

321 EAST COMMERCE STREET

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

THE FEED AND SEED HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

For over 50 years the Ferd Staffel Company has been known as the Feed and Seed House of the South. This reputation for quality merchandise has been built through the years by offering to our customers the best that the market affords.

To Beautify Your Garden



CYNOGLOSSUM DWARF FIRMAMENT

CYNOGLOSSUM DWARF FIRMAMENT (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)—A beautiful vivid summer blue, this popular annual stands sixteen inches high. The sturdy, upstanding plants produce more flowers than taller kinds without a rest all summer until freezing. Thrives beautifully in poor, dry soil. You will love this lovely flower and you'll like the way its blue harmonizes with all colors in bouquets. Can be sown in beds, borders or rows, outdoor seed beds (to be transplanted); indoors in a box, pot or pan or in a hot bed or cold frame. Package 10c.



MARIGOLD DWARF—GIGANTEA POT O'GOLD

MARIGOLD DWARF GIGANTEA "POT O'GOLD." The plants are dwarf and compact, growing 12 to 15 inches in height, well branched, very neat in appearance and bearing a dozen or more of its large blooms at a time. Individual blooms are 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and the color a most penetrating shade of bright deep golden orange, exceptionally early flowering. Stems 10 to 12 inches in length. Package 10c.

All Prices In This Catalog Subject
to Change Without Notice

Petunia Cream Star



Petunia Hybrida Nana Erecta Cream Star

The soft and delicate pastel cream of the excellent little Petunia Cream Star is a highlight in any garden. Light cream at the outer edges, the throat deepens to a bright golden yellow. The small, five pointed star-like blooms are produced in amazing quantities on the dwarf plants which have a remarkable dwarf bushy uniform habit of growth. Package 25c.

Nasturtium Golden Gleam



Nasturtium Semi-Double, Sweet Scented Golden Gleam

The brilliant golden yellow color of the Nasturtium Semi-Double Sweet Scented Golden Gleam makes it one of the most outstanding garden flowers. The sweet scent of this beautiful flower makes it very popular in any garden. These flowers are very easily grown and require very little care. Package 10c.

Staffel's Floral Shop

Here we offer our customers a floral service unsurpassed. Regardless of what your floral requirements are, we can fill your needs. Table decorations, bouquets or baskets for special occasions, wedding flowers and arrangements, corsages or funeral flowers are the specialties of our floral artists. As members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association your orders placed with us can be promptly wired to any part of the civilized world. Any orders received by our Floral Department will receive the utmost care and will be filled to your satisfaction and delight.

DON'T TAKE CHANCES WITH YOUR GARDEN...

The life of your Garden is threatened with so many things . . . many over which you have no control . . . why take unnecessary risks?

When you buy your Seeds from Staffel's you are buying them from a House with Fifty Years of experience in the Seed business.

Ours is the never-ending task of seeing that you get the best and freshest Seed at all times; we are in constant contact with all the markets—information on the newest novelties . . . on the best Seeds . . . is at our fingertips. In short, we are Seed Specialists. When you buy Seed from Staffel's you need have no misgivings about its freshness nor its quality. You'll be getting the best seed your money can buy.

Our business life depends on the quality and the integrity of the Merchandise we sell you . . . Rest assured that you can depend on Staffel quality.



ASTER—W. F. PRINCESS BONNIE

Aster

PRINCESS BONNIE

Wilt-resistant. Beautiful soft salmon petals with center rich gold when opening. The large blooms are freely produced on long stemmed plants which remain in good condition for two weeks or more. We predict a great future for the Princess Bonnie both as a commercial and a home garden favorite. Package 10c.



PANSY—ENGLEMAN'S SWISS GIANT

Pansy

SWISS GIANT

This strain is very vigorous growing, compact and early flowering. It contains a great variety of shades, both dark and light, all of the blotched type, with very huge well-formed blooms. We recommend this strain for general use. Package 10c.

Antirrhinum Majus— Snapdragon (a)

This is the newest creation in Giant Snapdragons and is a marked advance over the older type in size and brilliancy of the color. The flowers are closely placed on the stem. The plant grows 3 to 4 feet in height.

MAXIMUM TALL GIANT—RUST PROOF

ALASKA (Snowflake). White.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Rosy pink, white tube.

CAMPFIRE—Luminous scarlet.

CANARY BIRD—Canary yellow, golden yellow lip.

COPPER KING—Bronzy copper.

PURPLE KING—Deep garnet.

RED CROSS—Crimson, white tube.

SALMON—Rose shades.

SALMON—Pink shades.

AMBER AND GOLD—Golden yellow and amber. Packet 10c.

Staffel's Rust-Resistant Antirrhinums (a)

(RUST-RESISTANT SNAPDRAGONS)

An exceptionally wide range of colors are now available in this favorite flower, some are of the most beautiful pastel shades, while others are rich and warm in their colorings. Snapdragons are easily grown from seed and may be sown in flats or open ground from August to January in Texas.



SNAPDRAGON AMBER AND GOLD

All Flower Seeds
10c Package — 3 for 25c
Unless Otherwise Indicated

ALL PRICES IN THIS
CATALOG SUBJECT TO
CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Satisfy That 'Hidden Hunger' for Beauty



VERBENA HYBRIDA—ROSEGLOW

Verbena Hybrida

ROSEGLOW

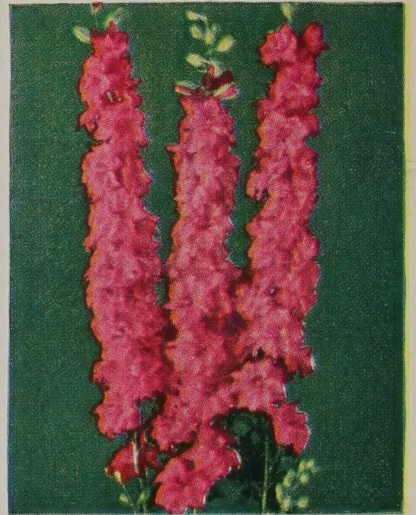
The unusual color of this new Verbena is hard to picture. Visualize, if you will, a glowing deep rose shading to orange scarlet in the same bloom and you have an idea of the color makeup of ROSEGLOW. The floret is without an eye.

This Verbena is decidedly free flowering. When in full bloom each plant will average forty flowering clusters.

Larkspur

GIANT IMPERIAL PINK KING

A lovely soft, yet vibrant, shade of salmon rose, the color so much in demand by the cut flower trade. The fully double 2 inch florets are composed of rounded broad petals which are evenly and closely spaced on the stems. Cutting spikes will be 24 inches or more in length, the straight stiff stems coming from low on the plants which reach a height of 5½ inches. Package 10c; ¼ ounce 40c.



LARKSPUR—GIANT IMPERIAL PINK KING

Staffel's Scabiosa Imperial Giants

A great advance in annual Scabiosa development, an outstanding achievement. Extremely large, well formed flowers which are fully double, composed entirely of broad frilly petals, rounded beehive shape. Plants very upright, growing 42-48 inches tall, long heavy wiry stems, excellent for florist or garden use.

BLUE MOON—Very large fully double flowers, deep lavender blue, strong wiry stems, excellent cut flower type. Package 10c; ¼ ounce 75c.



SCABIOSA IMPERIAL GIANTS BLUE MOON

(PICTURED BELOW)
PHLOX GIGANTEA
RED GLORY



Phlox Gigantea

RED GLORY

Here is the brightest color that we have ever seen in Phlox. The color is a brilliant red with a large creamy white eye which seems to intensify the red into an unbelievable sharpness. The white eye is of uniform size in all blooms. If properly grown, the florets will be as large as a half dollar.

Petunia Grandiflora Theodosia

There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window boxes, baskets and vases. Succeeds in almost any soil and produces very fragrant blooms the entire season. Sow thinly and cover lightly to a depth of not more than four times their size. All of our petunia seed is of the highest quality.

(PICTURED BELOW)
PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA
SINGLE FRINGED THEODOSIA



STAFFEL'S SEEDS ARE *Fresh!*

A PURCHASE OF STAFFEL'S SEEDS IS AN INVESTMENT. FRESH, HIGH-GERMINATION SEEDS WILL RETURN A BIG DIVIDEND IN HEALTHY, QUICK GROWING PLANTS.



ASTER GIANT HARMONY MIXTURE



AQUILEGIA LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS MIXED



CANDYTUFT GIANT HYACINTH FLOWERED

Key to the Symbols

- (a)—Annual
- (b)—Biennial
- (hp)—Hardy Perennial
- (hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial
- (tp)—Tender Perennial
- (p)—Perennial

Ageratum (a)

One of the best summer blooming plants grown from seed. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Sow in spring.

TOM THUMB LITTLE BLUE STAR—Flower opens light blue with purple center and develops to a bright blue self. 6 inches tall.

Alyssum (a)

This most popular hardy annual is used extensively for borders, edging and rockeries, but equally valuable as a cut flower, covering itself with clusters or trusses of small pure white flowers of a peculiar delicate fragrance. Sow in fall.

SWEET ALYSSUM—Little Gem, white and lilac. 6 inches tall.

Amaranthus (a)

Tall, robust, showy colorful foliage plant. Likes hot sunny sites, lean soil, and plenty of room.

Hardy annuals grown especially for their brilliant foliage. Sow in early spring.

TRICOLOR—Well known as Joseph's Coat. A hard, annual with leaves of red, yellow and green. Especially brilliant if grown in poor soil.

MOLTEN FIRE—The top leaves are a fiery crimson, the lower ones maroon. This type often seen in Brackenridge Park.

Aquilegia—Columbine (hp)

Old-fashioned garden favorite. Fine for cut flowers. Height 2½ feet. Hardy perennial. Sow indoors in fall in boxes.

Plant a Red, White and Blue Garden This Year!

Everybody will be Victory conscious in 1944. Styles in clothing and decoration lean more and more towards the patriotic. Why don't you do something clever in your garden with the reds, whites and blues of Old Glory! Look carefully thru this catalog for flowers which will fit in with this theme and treat yourself to real delights in color schemes.

BALSAM DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED



Asters (a)

The mainstay of the garden in late summer. Need rich new soil and good sun. Most are now wilt-resistant. 1½ to 2½ feet.

EARLY BEAUTY, WILT-RESISTANT TYPE—Early Beauty Asters begin blooming in July until frost. The plants are 2½ to 3 feet with long, stout stems, bearing large, well-shaped flowers in dark lavender, carmine rose, delicate flesh pink, white, finest mixed.

GIANT HARMONY MIXTURE—Colors include lovely shades of light and deep blue, flesh, peach blossom, silvery rose, purple and white.

Balsam (a)

LADY SLIPPER—A favorite old time annual. Hardy, bushy plants 18 inches high. Wants partial shade and plenty of moisture. Flowers on short stems, sometimes 2 inches across. Bloom for sixty days. Sow late, keep watered.

DOUBLE WHITE—Well adapted for bouquets. Ounce, 60c.

DOUBLE DARK RED—Very beautiful. Ounce, 60c.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA—This variety resembling a Double Camellia, is white blotched with various colors; mixed. Ounce 75c.

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED—Finest mixed. Ounce, 60c.

Begonia (p)

EVER-BLOOMING BEDDING VARIETIES

A continuous flowering section of begonias of the greatest value for bedding; the flowers, although small, are of brilliant colors and borne in great profusion from summer to autumn. Seedlings of spring bloom in summer while seedlings of summer make valuable decorative plants for the house during the winter.

GRACILIS LUMINOSA—Large, bright scarlet flowers. Package 25c; 5 packages, \$1.00.

GRACILIS PRIMA DONNA—1 ft. The flowers are a brilliant, clear pink, shading to carmine-rose. Package, 25c; 5 packages, \$1.00.

Bellis Perennis (p)

(Double Daisy)

About six inches high, charming little plants for edging and borders. Sow in fall.

EXTRA DOUBLE—Mixed.

Castor Bean (a)

CRIMSON SPIRE—Finest Castor Bean in the world. The bushy plants grow 6 to 8 feet high with large palmate leaves of a lustrous purple color gradually changing to bronze green, with red stems, stalks and vines. Sow in spring. Ounce, 25c.

Calliopsis (a)

A beautiful showy annual, fine for beds, borders, and cut flowers. Color: crimson, orange and gold. Height 1½ feet. Sow outdoors from February to May.

DWARF MIXTURE—Very showy.

All Flower Seed, 10c Package, 3 for 25c, unless otherwise specified.

Calendula Campfire

(Improved Strain)

A vastly improved Calendula, which is even more striking than the Calendula Sensation. It is a very beautiful deep, strong orange with a distinct scarlet sheen on the upper side of each petal. Blooms are flat across the top and measure at least four inches in diameter. The plants are strong growing and even in habit with exceptionally long heavy cutting stems. Ounce, 60c.

Calendula (a)

POT MARIGOLD

Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Plant breeders have vastly improved this old-fashioned favorite. Flowers from early summer to frost.

LEMON QUEEN—A large type bearing a beautiful lemon shaded flower. Ounce 45c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Ounce 30c.

CALENDULA CHRYSANTHEA—Resembles a Chrysanthemum. It is clear buttercup yellow. An ideal cut flower.

SENSATION—The blooms are flat and are undoubtedly larger than those of any type previously introduced. Color brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen with full yellow center. Has extra long stems. Ounce 60c.

PRICES ON ALL MERCHANDISE
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT
NOTICE.

Carnation (a)

Spicy scented. With care and favorable conditions greenhouse quality flowers may be produced in the open garden.

CHAUBAUD'S GIANT—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Bloom 5 months after seeding. All colors.

CHAUBAUD'S ENFANT DE NICE—The best annual carnation yet introduced. Flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Long, strong stem; flowers, about 90% come double. Red, light salmon, rose, white and mixed. Package 25c; 5 packages, \$1.00.

MIXED—Well balanced.

Candytuft (a)

Excellent in large masses. Grows quickly. Successive plantings about every two weeks assure continuous bloom. 12 inches.

GIANT HYACINTH—FLOWERED WHITE—A grand border plant, bearing very large, bold spikes of snowy white flowers, habit sturdy and compact. This is an especially select stock. ¼ ounce, 20c; ounce, 60c.

Centaurea (a)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON or **CORNFLOWER**

Hardy, thistle-like flowers, fine for cutting and border planting. Bloom from early summer until hard frost. Pinch back to encourage branching. Plant September to January.

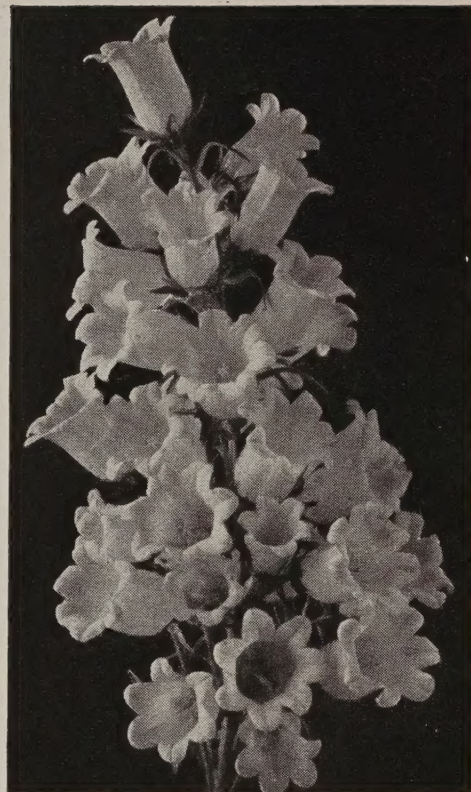
JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, compact growth, double, with dark blue blossoms. 12 inches. Fine cut flower.

PINK GEM—

BLUE—Universal favorite.

MIXED—Blue, white, maroon, pink, red.

DOUBLE BLUE BOY—Ounce 35c.



CAMPANULA
(Canterbury Bells)

Campanula (a)

CANTERBURY BELLS

A brilliant old time favorite with colors ranging through whites, pinks, blues and lilac. Adaptable, but enjoys good soil, too. Sow seed early indoors.

MIXED—All colors mixed. Sow in fall.

Chrysanthemum (a)

Favorite for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. 2 to 4 feet.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE VARIETIES MIXED

—If the seed is sown in February or March, and properly treated, the plants will bloom profusely next fall. Package 100 seeds, 25c.

Celosia (a)

COCKSCOMB

Free blooming annual growing best in rather light soil, not too rich. Sow in spring.

DWARF EMPRESS (Cristata Nana)—This beautiful dwarf plant has bronze leaves; combs rich crimson of colossal proportions; a semi-dwarf variety. Package 10c.

FINEST MIXED—A mixture of the best dwarf-growing varieties.

Flame of Fire

(Celosia Pyramidalis)

New dwarf Celosia, grows 12 inches high with pyramidal form, carrying large blaze colored combs on each stem, very branching, each plant grown to same size and form, the whole plant looks like a Flame of Fire. Very desirable for border or edging. Sow in spring.

RED CHENILLE!

A new branching type Cockscumb. Each plant produces six or more branches ideal for cutting with a red crest resembling a mass of chenille. Comes to bloom in summer. For fall bloom sow seeds in July.

Do Your Plants Look Sick?



Perhaps the soil is too alkaline. Very few plants will grow successfully in an alkaline soil. The majority prefer a neutral to acid medium. Alkaline soil LOCKS UP the available plant food, and so the plants starve. A liberal application of COPPERAS OR ALUMINUM SULPHATE, often gives remarkable response. Gone is that yellow or yellowish green color, the plants put on new growth of a vigorous dark green color. We would also suggest that the application of either of the above SOIL CONDITIONERS be followed by a liberal application of Vigoro A. The results will astonish you. The many hours that you spend in the garden each year will not be in vain.

Copperas

1 Pound.....	\$0.10
10 Pounds.....	.75
100 Pounds.....	3.50
Prepaid	

Aluminum Sulphate

1 Pound.....	\$0.10
10 Pounds.....	1.00
100 Pounds.....	4.00
Prepaid	

GIVE YOUR ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS PLENTY OF ROOM TO GROW

Add Charm and Color to Your Garden

Coleus (tp)

Most popular of ornamental foliage plants. Leaves are of many shades of color and have a rich, velvety appearance. Tender perennials. Finest Hybrid mixed; extra choice. Sow indoors in January. Package, 15c; 2 for 25c.

Coreopsis (hp)

These graceful, daisy-like flowers with their broad fluted petals are a "must" for every garden. Long stemmed, wonderful for cutting. Glossy, rich yellow. Long blooming season.

Cosmos (a)

Feathery foliage and wealth of bloom through late summer and autumn. Wonderful for cutting.

COSMOS SENSATION — Finest mixed. The flowers are mammoth in size, 4 to 5 inches in diameter with broad, heavy fluted petals carried on very strong stems. It is extremely early, blooming in ten weeks from time of seeding. The mixture contains white and shades of rose and pink.

EARLY FLOWERING MIXED—The usual Cosmos colors in mixture. Ounce 25c.

EXTRA EARLY DOUBLE CRESTED—In Crimson King, Pink Beauty and mixed. Ounce \$3.00.

ORANGE FLARE—A new introduction, comes into bloom in less than 5 months after sowing. Ounce \$1.00.

LATE OR GIANT FLOWERED COSMOS CRIMSON

WHITE LADY LENOX

PINK LADY LENOX

GIANT MIXED—½ ounce, 15c.

YOUR GARDEN
CAN BE SPARED
if you use



STAFFEL'S GARDEN SPRAY

Controls all chewing and sucking insects that mar the beauty of your garden.

2 oz. bottle.....\$0.35
12 oz. bottle..... 1.00

Dahlia (a)

Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed. Seed indoors. Set out after frost.

DOUBLE MIXED—Saved from a large number of the finest dahlia flowers.

Delphinium (hp)

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

Long floral spikes, in glorious shades of blue, white and pink.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS—These magnificent hybrids produce splendid spikes of very large flowers, single, semi-double, and double. Flowers spikes are from 3 to 5 feet in length. Colors range from pure white through all tints and shades of blue and lavender. Sow in fall. Ounce \$1.50.

Dimorphotheca (a)

(African Daisy)

AURANTICA—The bushy plant grows 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, which are 2½ inches and over across, are a unique, rich glossy orange-gold, with dark disc and halo. Sow in fall. Ounce, \$2.00.

Shasta Daisy

A general mixture saved from a large number of extra choice hybrids, and certain to produce a large number of varieties of great merit. Sow in fall. Ounce, \$2.00.

Dianthus (a) Pinks

Hardy annuals, about 1 foot high and bearing beautifully colored single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. Sow in fall.
SWEET WIVELSFIELD — Fragrant 2 inch blooms. Bright crimson.

DOUBLE CHINA MIXED (Chinensis)—White and dark crimson selves, also white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotches. Ounce 75c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS SCOTICUS DOUBLE—Self colors of various tints of pink, rose, salmon and white and the same colors in combinations with a bright crimson zone.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS SPLENDENS—The strangely sweet scented flowers are large Brilliant Crimson with a large white eye. Free flowering.

MOURNING CLOAK—Flowers very dark velvety crimson, each petal being strikingly edged white.

FIREBALL—Scarlet, compact, floriferous.
DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Pheasant's Eye Pink)—The original clove pink, of great beauty.

Forget-Me-Not—Myosotis (hp)

Succeeds best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil. Sow in fall.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT (Cynoglossum)—Can be successfully grown outdoors and will bloom continually throughout the summer. Fine for cut flowers. ¼ ounce, 30c.

ALPESTRIS—Compact plants growing 6 to 8 inches high. Flowers blue with small yellowish eye.

Four o'Clock (a)

(Tali.) In separate colors, red, rose, yellow. A hardy annual, about two feet high of the easiest culture. Mixtures of all colors. Sow in early spring.

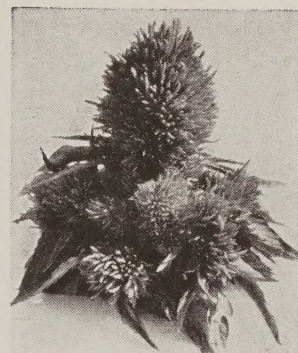
Gaillardia (a)

BLANKET FLOWER

Gay, showy blossoms in orange, yellow, red and maroon, all summer. About 18 inches. Profuse bloomer.

GARDEN TIP:

Select seeds of one or two new vegetables or flowers. They'll add interest to your garden.



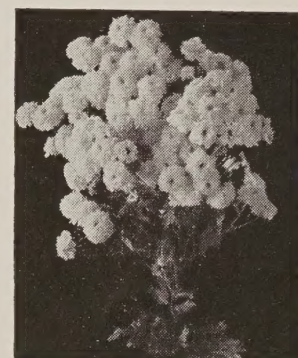
CELOSIA FLAME OF FIRE



DIANTHUS SWEET WIVELSFIELD



GAILLARDIA DOUBLE LORENZIANA



MATRICARIA CAPENSIS
DOUBLE WHITE (FEVERFEW)



GERANIUM DOUBLE

Geranium (p)

A half-hardy perennial flowering the first year from seed if sown early. Sow in fall.

SCARLET MIXED (Zonale)—The seed we offer will produce a large percentage of double flowers in many beautiful shades of scarlet and red.

Globe Amaranth (a)

GOMPHRENA EVERLASTING
(Clover Straw-flower.) A true bachelor's button that may be dried for winter. Thrives in pots and in the border. Purple, white, orchid mixed.

Godetia (a)

SATIN FLOWER
Rich, satiny, azalea-like flowers, suited to partial shade. Will thrive in rather poor soil. Fine range of colors. 12 inches.

Gourds (a)

Climbers that provide an interesting variety of singularly shaped fruits. Can always be counted on for pleasant surprises.
ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES—Mixed.

Gypsophila (a)

BABY'S BREATH
The misty bloom is excellent for cutting and adds interest to a bouquet. Easy to grow.
GYPSOPHILIA—Carminea, deep rose.
ELEGANS—White, large flowering. Their misty white panicles of blooms are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers.

Helichrysum—Everlasting (a)

Large, full, double daisy-like flower heads with prominent centers and stiff overlapping scales, produced in various shades of bright yellow and scarlet on stems of good length. Desirable as dried specimens and for use in making winter bouquets. Sow early in fall.

Heliotrope (a)

CHERRY PIE
Clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers against dull green foliage. Rapid grower. Start early for fine flowering plants all summer; delightful fragrance.

Hollyhock (a)

Effects not obtainable with other plants are possible with these fine tall, showy plants. 5 to 7 feet high. Blooms from mid-summer to frost.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ANNUAL—Everblooming, mixed. Sow in fall.

DOUBLE WHITE—Scarlet, salmon and yellow.

Lantana (p)

2 to 3 feet high, bearing verberna-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors. Blooms constantly all summer. Sow in early spring. Fine mixed.

Lobelia (a)

Well adapted for bedding, pots or rockeries. Usually about 6 inches high. The flowers are borne in neat clusters each irregularly lobed flower being about $\frac{5}{8}$ inches across. Half hardy annual. Sow in fall to early spring.
CRYSTAL PALACE—A very fine, compact variety, with intensely blue flowers.

Start spraying the plants in the garden before the insects get a start. It's too late after the damage is done.

Use a sharp knife or shears when you cut flowers; twisting or pulling them off may harm the plant.

Mix fine soil or sand with small seeds before sowing: it saves thinning.

Nicotina

SWEET SCENTED TOBACCO—Beautiful annual border plant. Sweet scented white flowers with five pointed stars. Height, 3 feet. Sow in open from March until May.

Mignonette (a)

Sow in fall.

MACHET—Dwarf and vigorous in growth with numerous stout flower stalks; large spikes of red flowers.

Matricaria

Capensis (a)

(FEVER FEW)

Pretty and neat, small, double white flower. A hardy annual growing 2 feet.



HELICHRYSUM MIXED

PETUNIAS

GRANDIFLORA SINGLE FRINGED

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—(Front Cover)—Outstanding in its beautiful coloring, the flowers are in shades of pink, rose and salmon rose, all with light, richly veined throats, and many of them striped or combining two or more rose shades in one bloom. The blooms are unbelievably large, 5" to 7" in diameter, with shallow open throats surrounded by satiny petals which are so heavily ruffled that in the young flowers they are easily mistaken for doubles. Packet 25c.

ROMANY LASS—Deep crimson, deeper throat. Packet, 25c.

ROYAL PURPLE—Purple. Packet, 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

THEODOSIA—Largest fringed rose, gold throat. Packet, 25c.

FLUFFY RUFFLES—Mixture light shades, finely fringed and ruffled. Packet, 25c.

(HYBRIDA NANA ERECTA)

Dwarf Bushy Upright Type

HOWARDS STAR IMPROVED — (New)—Velvety, purple, pure white star. Packet, 10c.

CELESTIAL ROSE—Deep rose, compact.

ROSE BEDDER—(New)—Tyrian rose, compact.

ROSY MORN—Rose, extra select, white throats.

VIOLACEA—Deep velvety purple.

CREAM STAR—(Back Cover)—Packet 25c.

WHITE KING—Packet, 10c.

CRIMSON—Packet, 10c.

MIXED—Packet, 10c.

BALCONY TYPE WITH TRAILING HABIT

RED—Crimson. Packet, 10c.

ROSE—Clear rose, golden throat, large flowers.



DESTROY APHIS, THRIPS AND OTHER SOFT
BODIED BUGS WITH:



APHIS

APHICIDE

Safe to Use on Plants, Rose Bushes,
Shrubs, Vegetables, and Trees

NASTURTIUMS

Attractive, Easy Growing. Excellent for Solid Beds, Borders, Bouquets, etc.

Tender Annual in Two Different Classes—Dwarf and Tall

SOW IN FEBRUARY

GOLDEN GLEAM—Golden yellow, sweet scented, long-stemmed. Easily grown.

TALL OR CLIMBING VARIETIES, MIXED—Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms cover the plant almost from top to bottom. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS, MIXED—The plants form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

Pansy (a)

Cultivation: Pansies do best in very rich moist soil and cool, moist atmosphere. Seed will not germinate if ground is excessively hot. Seed should be sown in autumn for early spring blossoms. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers.

SWISS GIANT—Flowers of enormous size grown for exhibition purposes. Package 10c.

Poppies (a) (hp)

Poppies will grow freely in almost any garden soil. Equally good in clumps or beds.

CARNATION FLOWERED — Splendid double fringed flowers. Double Carnation Salmon-Pink, Double Carnation Vermilion Red.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—A bright free-flowering plant of low-spreading growth with finely cut silvery foliage. The poppy-like flowers in pure shades of yellow, orange and crimson are produced from early spring until frost. Sow the seeds where the plants are to remain.

SHIRLEY MIXED (a)—Ruffled edges, large blooms. Scarcely any two flowers alike.

ICELAND MIXED (hp)—Bright green, delicate, fern-like foliage. Abundant blooms first year.

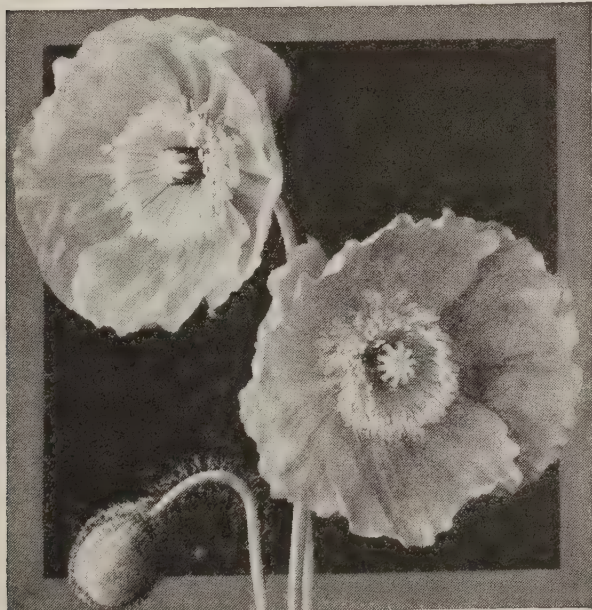
POPPY NUDICAULAE, the Empress—A remarkable new giant flowered iceland Poppy which is excellent for cutting. The flowers are large and well formed with broad petals which are deeply fluted and wrinkled giving an effect of semi-doubleness. Comes in shades of pink and salmon rose. Will bloom the first season if planted early from seed.

TULIP FLOWERED—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about 2½ to 3 feet high. The brightest colored of all Poppies.

MEXICAN TULIP POPPY (Hunnemannia)—The golden yellow flower resembles the Poppy in every respect. Very pleasing for borders and cut flowers. Height, 2 feet. Sow in February to May.

Pyrethrum

Showy, golden-leaved, fine for borders and edging. Height, 1 foot. Sow in open ground from March until May.



POPPY NUDICALAE—THE EMPRESS



NASTURTIUM—STAFFEL'S DWARF

TEXANS' PRIDE

Phlox (a)

DRUMMOND!—The annual Phlox, called "Texan Pride," is a native of Texas. It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and are of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seeds. A hardy annual, growing 6 inches to 1 foot high, and having beautiful, soft-petaled and brilliantly colored flowers all spring and summer. Sow in fall.

SNOW WHITE — SHELL PINK — DEEP ROSE — BRIGHT SCARLET — RICH CRIMSON — PRIMROSE YELLOW — DARK BLUE — GIGANTEA ART SHADES — DRUMMONDI MIXED

Nierembergia Hippomanica

DWARF CUPFLOWER—Over 5" to 6" tall with a spread of only 8" to 10". Hundreds of flowers in bloom at a time throughout the summer. For rockery, window box and flower pots. Cut back at the end of the season and it will send out fresh growth in the early spring.

Portulaca

(ROSE MOSS OR SUN PLANT)

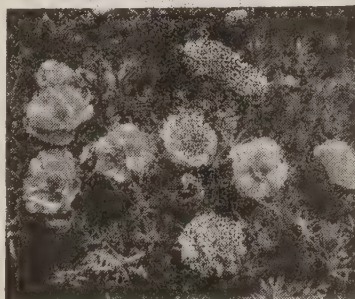
Low growing or creeping tender annuals, 6 to 8 inches high, and bearing glossy cup-shaped blossoms. The foliage and stems are thick. They love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground. Sow in spring.

DOUBLE—Large flowering, mixed. Single large flowering mixed.

Package 10c.



CUPFLOWER



PORTULACA (A). DOUBLE MIXED



MEXICAN POPPY

STAFFEL'S LARKSPURS

Larkspur—Delphinium (a)

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants and for large gardens is invaluable. Sow in fall to early spring.

LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL (Pink)—Tall, upright, compact branching. The Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspurs for cut flowers. Only ½ of space for planting is required for this new Larkspur.

BLUE BELL—Deeper than Sky Blue. Upright habit well adapted for cutting.

DAINTINESS—Delicate lavender shades. Upright habit. Excellent for cutting.

LOS ANGELES IMPROVED—Deep pink on salmon ground.

CARMINE KING—Deep carmine rose.

GLORIA—Deep rose.

WHITE SPIRE—Pure white.

EXQUISITE PINK—Improved salmon pink.

DAZZLER—Rich pink.

Price: Separate colors, ounce, \$1.00.

FINEST MIXED, including the Imperial Group. Ounce, 75c.

DOUBLE STOCK-FLOWERED—Pink, bright rose, scarlet rose, lavender, white and finest mixed. Ounce, 50c.

Statice (a)

EVERLASTING—Producing beautiful flowers of white, lavender, blue and rose. Valuable for cut flowers and beds. Sow in fall until spring. Height, 2 feet.

Salvia Splendens (tp)

One of our most handsome summer and autumn flowering plants, about 2 to 3 feet high; very effective for garden decoration. A tender perennial, blooming the first season. Bright scarlet flowers. Sow in spring. Ounce \$2.00.

Salpiglossis (a)

The most popular of all garden annuals. Petunia-like flowers, ranging from white rose, red yellow, purple and blue. Excellent for cut flowers, beds and borders. Height, 2½ feet. Sow outdoors from March until May. Ounce \$1.

Sunflower (a)

New and very attractive Sunflower, large all double flowers resembling a huge Yellow Chrysanthemum, each plant produces a dozen or more blossoms on long stems, especially desired for cut flowers, when cut will last a week, plant grows to 6 feet high in graceful pyramidal form, fine for back-grounds.

Sweet William (hp)

Grows 1 to 2 feet high and bears its flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. Hardy perennial. Seed should be sown in the fall and transplanted in early spring. Will also bloom first year if sown early in spring.

FINEST DOUBLE, Mixed.

Queen Anne Lace Flower (a)

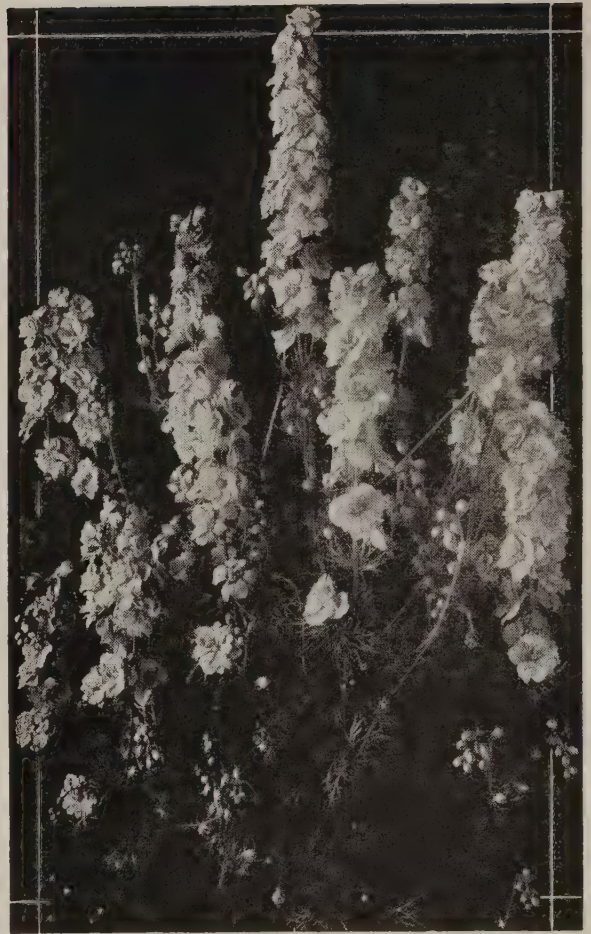
Hardy annual with feathery-like foliage, erect with numerous clusters of white flowers. Ideal for bouquets. Sow in fall until March. Height 3 feet.

Stocks (a)

MAMMOTH BEAUTY OF NICE—Superior large flowering annual strain with the splendid foliage and bloom of the older type but flowering with the Ten Weeks and decidedly superior in length of stem and size of flower spike. Crimson, Deep Blue, Deep Rose, White, Yellow.

PURPLE BEAUTY OF NICE, MIXED—Includes shades of white, old rose, blood-red, purple and violet. Ounce \$2.00.

EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL—Of The large flowers and long stems make it very desirable for cutting. This strain produces a high percentage of doubles. Ounce \$3.00.



LARKSPUR STOCK FLOWERED

Scabiosa (a)

MOURNING BRIDE

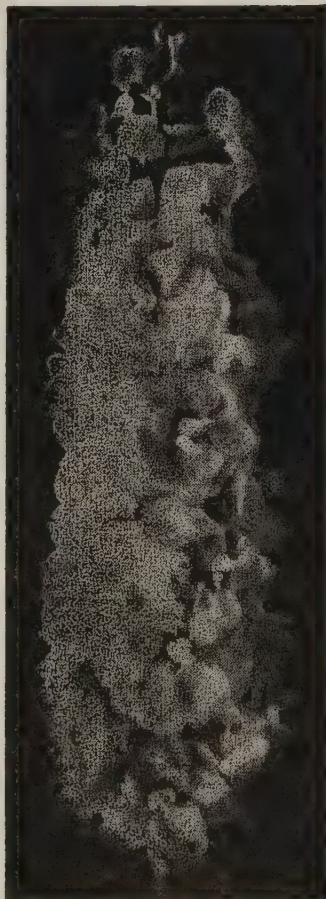
Dense heads of exquisitely colored, irregular flowers. Fine long stems. An invaluable flower for cutting—keeps almost a week.

BLUE COCKADE—New, deep azure blue.

LOVELINESS—Delicate salmon rose shades.

YELLOW—Sulphur yellow.

BLUE MOON—Rich lavender blue. Completely double.



Staffel's

BUG BAIT

Sure Killer of Garden Thugs

Quickly Kills
Hoppers,
Ear Wigs,
Snails,
Sowbugs,
Slugs



2 lb. Box, 30c

5 lb. Box, 60c

Postage Extra

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WITHOUT NOTICE.

Staffel's Sweet Peas

Spencer Early Flowering

These varieties will produce Sweet Peas fully five weeks ahead of the Summer-Flowering Spencers.

SHIRLEY TEMPLE—Soft, rich rose-pink.

ALL WHITE—Largest pure white.

IMPERIAL PINK—Large, clear pink.

SWEET LAVENDER—Pure lavender.

GRENADE—Dazzling scarlet.

MIXED.

ZVOLANEK'S ROSE—Giant rose pink.

GLORIA—A sparkling salmon rose.

NEW BLUE—Deep blue.

LADY GAY—Blush pink, suffused salmon.

GLITTERS—Cerise. 1 ounce 30c.

New and Standard Varieties

The listed varieties are considered by expert sweet pea authorities the best yet introduced. Our sweet peas are supplied by the most reputable and largest growers in the world.

AMBITION—Rosy lavender.

AMETHYST—Clear blue.

CHIEFTAIN—Deep mauve.

FLAGSHIP—Navy blue.

GILT EDGE SPENCER—Mixed.

GLENEAGLES—Lavender.

MAGNET—Cream pink.

MARY PICKFORD—Cream pink salmon.

RED BOY—Deep crimson.

STYLIST—Salmon rose pink.

WELCOME—Flowing scarlet.

WHAT JOY—Yellow cream.

AVALANCHE—White.

Ounce 25c.

CARLOTS—Rosy carmine dark.

CHARMING—Rose cerise.

FLAMINGO—Salmon pink cerise.

FORTUNE—Purple blue.

GOLDCREST—Orange shaded salmon.

HIGHLANDER—Clear lavender.

MAVIS—Deep salmon orange.

MISS CALIFORNIA—Salmon pink

MRS. C. KAY—Large light lavender.

OLYMPIA—Purple.

PINKIE—Improved rose pink.

POWERCOURT—Lilac lavender.

MIXED.



SWEET PEA LATE SPENCER

**DON'T FORGET TO INOCULATE
YOUR SWEET PEA SEEDS WITH**

—NITRAGRIN—

10c WORTH OF INSURANCE AGAINST FLOWER LOSS

HOW TO GROW YOUR SWEET PEAS

The soil for Sweet Peas should be rich and deep. A good rich loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure in it, is the ideal soil for raising good plants that will produce plenty of blossoms of good substance. Soils that are at all heavy are best dug in the autumn, and during the winter months, a good dressing of bone meal and air-slacked lime should be given them. They should be in position fully exposed to the sunlight and air on both sides of the row.

We would recommend planting Sweet Peas not later than the last of February for good results. Sweet Peas planted in September and protected from severe frosts, although if they freeze down, they will sprout out from the root again, making a better growth than before. For early spring blooming plant January 1st.

Perennial Pea

These are useful for covering walls, stumps or trellises. The large clusters of flowers are not fragrant like ordinary Sweet Peas. The plants will live for years. Fine for cut flowers. Mixed. Ounce 40c.

Texas Blue Bonnet (p)

Lupinus Perennis

"The Flower of Texas," 12 inches high. Blossoms are blue and fragrant; ideal for bouquets; will thrive in infertile soil. Plant seed in January. Will bloom in June and July. Ounce 15c.

Tithonia, Mex. Sun Flower (a)

The last word in brilliance of color in a fall blooming plant poised like a ball of fire above other flowers. A brilliant, vibrant shade of scarlet orange, the petals in dazzling contrast to the clear yellow center. The flowers are single, very large, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, and are carried on long stems. The plants reach a height of 8 or 9 feet, with a neat appearing growth of grayish green, woolly foliage. Extremely showy in the garden and an excellent new cut flower variety and is destined to be one of the headline flowers of the 1943 season. Ounce \$3.00

Torenia (a)

Snapdragon-like flowers. Ideal for borders. Fournieri flowers intense blue with bright yellow throat. Height 1 foot. Plant in boxes from February to March. Do not cover seed. Press seed firmly in soil. Shady location preferred.

Vinca or Periwinkle (p)

Highly ornamental, free-flowering, compact evergreen shrubs, with shining green foliage and handsome circular flowers; 1½ feet high.

PURE WHITE—Beautiful pure white.

ROSEA ALBA—White with crimson eye.

ROSEA—Rose with crimson eye.

DELICATA—Soft pink.

Ounce \$1.50

Giant Mammoth Verbenas (p)

Very popular for massing in beds and flower boxes. Start blooming in early spring until late summer. Sow seed in January in boxes.

VERBENA FLORADALE BEAUTY—A Giant Hybrid Verbena; size of heads measuring four inches across; plants producing abundance of flowers. Colors: Brilliant pink rose to deep rose. Profuse bloomer.

HYBRIDA GIANT—Scarlet, pink, cerise, purple, yellow, white, mixed.



VERBENA HYBRIDA

GARDEN TIP

Our spring flowering Sweet Peas have won a wonderful reputation for enduring hot weather and for producing loads of blossoms all summer. The stems are long and the colors exquisite. Don't fail to pick some of these beauties when planning your spring garden!



IPOMEA TROUBADOR

Staffel's Giant Morning Glories are SUPER



CYPRESS VINE



CLARK'S HEAVENLY BLUE



CARDINAL CLIMBER

SCARLET O'HARA—An entirely new color in this popular garden flower, rich dark wine red or deep rosy crimson. While the flowers are not quite as large as the Heavenly Blue Morning Glory, they are of good size, about 4 inches in diameter, freely produced on fast growing vines which start blooming within 65 days after seed is sown, and one very showy for covering a fence or trellis.

CLARK'S HEAVENLY BLUE—The beautiful sky blue of the new Heavenly Blue Morning Glory is unquestionably one of the loveliest shades of any flower, a beautiful sky blue

which shades at the center to a golden throat. It is the earliest flowering variety and is heavily covered with very large flowers of the Morning Glory form from early morning until noon.

MIXED IMPERIAL—Flowers of immense size.

EARLY FLOWERING SKY BLUE (*Ipomoea grandiflora rubra coerulea*)—A most desirable, early, free flowering sort, with glossy dark foliage and very large flowers that open with a tinge of carmine-rose and when mature are bright light blue. Ounce \$1.00.

White Star

(*IPOMEA MEXICANNA ALBA*)
Sensational new white Morning Glory, a sport from the Mexican Blue variety, huge flowers of white. On dark cloudy days will appear with the blue star of Texas, or marbled effect. Rapid grower; will quickly cover large area. Large heart-shaped leaves of deep green. Blossoms borne in clusters of ten or more which literally cover the vine. Fall bloomer. Plant in protected place against early frost. Sow in the spring.

Alamo Vine

Grown and admired especially for its fine foliage; a rapid grower, very hardy, quickly covers large area, with luxuriant dark green.

Antigonon

A climber with beautiful rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. Sow outdoors in spring.

Boston Ivy

Clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it closely with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. Sow in fall.

Cardinal Climber

(*IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT HYBRIDA*)
Brilliant and distinct annual climber. It is the result of a cross between *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, the Cypress Vine, and *Ipomoea Coccinea*, or Star Glory. Sow in spring.

Cypress Vine

Bright starlike blossoms of scarlet and white and has delicate, feathery foliage. Grows 12 feet high. Sow in spring.

Gourds

This old-fashioned climber usually runs 15 to 20 feet.

EGG GOURD—Fruit white, like an egg.

DIPPER—Very useful for dipper.

MIXED.

Kudzu Vine

Will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed and after being established seems to have no limit to its growth. Foliage large, covers well; bears small racemes of rosy purple, pea-shaped blossoms. Sow in spring to fall.

Hop Vine

Rapid summer climber, attains a height of 20 to 30 feet in 3 and 4 weeks, making a dense covering. Sow in spring.

Moonflower

(*IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA ALBA*)

It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Large, pure white, fragrant flowers. Annual. Sow in spring.

Troubadour

Huge blossoms of deep Crimson Red bordered with wide white band.

Double Rose Marie

Dainty double blossoms of bright Rose borne in great profusion, dark green heart shaped leaves, rapid grower.

Crimson Rambler

Crimson Red blossoms with white throat blossoms 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, prolific grower and bloomer.

Rochester Blue

Light Blue, 3 to 4 inch blossoms with a silver band, early flowering, profuse bloomer, greatly admired.

Northern Light

Rapid growing vine, resembling Heavenly Blue, bearing in summer, pink long trumpet blossoms with a perfect star; opens in the afternoon.

Setosa

(*BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY*)

Satiny pink 2-inch blossoms, borne in clusters; rank growing vine with curious grape-like leaves often measuring 9 inches; vines hairy; profuse bloomer.

Scarlet Runner Bean

A rapidly growing climber. Has sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. May be used as a snap or shell bean for eating purposes or as an ornamental climber.

Hyacinth Bean

A fine climber with clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual from 10 to 20 feet high.

MIXED COLORS.

ALBA—White.

PURPLE.



MORNING GLORY—PEARLY GATES

FOR BETTER FLOWERS

WHEN AND HOW TO TRANSPLANT—When plantlets have fully developed their second pair of leaves or “true” leaves as they are called, it is best to transplant them either to flats about three inches deep or to small pots. Remove them from the seed bed gently to damage the roots as little as possible and plant somewhat deeper than they originally grew, so that the stems will be well supported.

To assure the largest possible root surface, cut the soil at right angles with a sharp knife from top to bottom and transplant with the soil. Be sure to make the hole—with the forefinger or a small stick—sufficiently large to take the roots in a natural position without crowding. With the tips of the thumbs and forefingers press the soil very firmly about the roots—not merely against the stems on the surface.

HOW TO FEED SEEDLINGS—When the seedlings have reached the stage of transplanting they require more plant food than they had in the seed flat mixture. Mix one teacupful of complete fertilizer with each bushel of soil mixture to make it fertile. One bushel of soil will take care of a great many plantlets.

TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT—The transplanted seedlings should be kept at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. If they are kept near a window, turn the boxes each day, otherwise the plants will lean towards the light and grow lopsided or spindling.

THE RIGHT SOIL—Soil should be comparatively light in texture and preferably not too rich in plant-food. One-third garden loam, one-third peat moss and one-third sharp sand will grow healthy seedlings. The root systems made by the plants in a soil mixture after this formula are truly wonderful.

WHEN RE-POTTING IS NECESSARY—As the little plants grow they may need to be shifted to larger pots to keep them in good growing condition up to the time the weather permits their being planted outdoors. This transplanting should be done when the roots have formed a mat around the inside of the pot. Usually it is best to change to a pot only one or two sizes larger than that in which the plant has been growing. As before the plant should be kept from wilting as much as possible for the first few days after being repotted.



About Plant Pests . . .

Garden pests are of three kinds—(1) insects, (2) diseases, (3) miscellaneous pests.

1. INSECT PESTS—Insects must eat—that is why they consume the growing things in your garden. There are two main kinds: biting insects, and sucking insects. The biters are controlled with stomach poisons placed on the leaves they eat. Suckers get their food from the juices of the plant—not the surface, and must be fought with “contact insecticides” which clog their breathing pores or penetrate to their vital organs.

2. PLANT DISEASES—Fungi or bacteria are controlled (just as insect pests are) with spraying or dusting. In some cases, the soil is the communicator of the disease, and must be disinfected. In other cases, the disease may be transmitted by an insect from one plant to another—and the insect has to be controlled.

3. MISCELLANEOUS PLANT PESTS—These include gophers, slugs, snails, squirrels, etc.

USE STAFFEL'S INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Thoroughness of application is essential for control. The entire plant must be covered, stems and undersides of leaves as well as the top. To be killed, the insect must be hit by the spray. Partial killing off of pests is of little advantage. They reproduce so fast that unless a thorough job is done, the condition soon reverts to its original state.

That's why you need GOOD sprayers and dusters—built to do the work thoroughly, and to LAST.

Cheap sprayers are never a bargain. They do not last and they waste material. They do not give the fine mist necessary to coat economically. They do not have enough force for the use of contact sprays.

GARDEN HEALTH . . .

Keeping the garden healthy is not only a matter of spraying and dusting. Of course, reliable and properly selected insecticides should be used whenever and wherever there is any evidence of insect pests. A quick, early attack on insects and plant diseases is simply good gardening sense.

But garden sanitation also calls for keeping the garden clean. In fall, be sure to remove and burn all rubbish, thus destroying many insect eggs that would develop the following spring.

Also combat plant diseases, wherever possible, by using the new disease-resistant strains of flowers and vegetables.

Staffel's Flower Seed Planting Schedule

NAME	Height of Plant	Shape of Plant	Color of Flowers	Good Cut Flowers	Best Use	Location Sun-Shady	When to Plant
Ageratum (A)	8-24 in	bushy	blue, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Alyssum (A)	2-12 in	spreading	white	fair	edging	sunny	Feb. to May
Amaranthus (A)	24-60 in	bushy	reds	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Antirrhinum (A)	1½-5 ft	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Aquilegia (P)	24-48 in	branchy	several	yes	border	any	Jan. to Sept.—Sept. to Nov.
Asters (A)	12-30 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	any	Jan. to April
Balsam (A)	18-30 in	erect	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to April
Calendula (A)	12-36 in	bushy	yellow	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Calmiopsis (A)	12-36 in	bushy	yellow	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Candytuft (A-P)	12-18 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Canterbury Bells (A-P)	18-42 in	bushy	many	fair	border	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Oct.
Carnation (A-P)	18-36 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Celosia (A)	24-36 in	bushy	red, yellow	fair	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Clarkia (A)	15-30 in	bushy	several	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Coleus (A)	12-24 in	bushy	white	no	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April
Coreopsis (P)	18-36 in	bushy	yellow	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May—Sept. to Nov.
Cornflower (A)	1-3 ft	erect	several	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to Feb.—Oct. to Nov.
Cosmos (A)	48-72 in	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Dahlia (P)	36-72 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Daisy (A-P)	10-30 in	bushy	white, pink	yes	edging	any	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Delphinium (P)	36-60 in	tall	blues	yes	border	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Dianthus (A-B)	41-5 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Nov.
Dimorphotheca (A)	8-12 in	clump	many	yes	border	sunny	Feb. to May
Dusty Miller (A)	18-24 in	spreading	purple	no	edging	sunny	Feb. to May
Eschscholtzia (A)	10-12 in	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Gaillardia (P)	18-30 in	bushy	red, gold	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Globe Amaranth (A)	12-18 in	bushy	purple, white	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Gypsophila (A-P)	18-24 in	branchy	white	yes	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Helichrysum (A)	24-36 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to May
Heliotrope (P)	18-24 in	bushy	several	fair	bedding	shady	Feb. to May
Hibiscus (P)	24-60 in	branchy	several	fair	specimen	sunny	Feb. to April
Hollyhock (P)	5-8 ft	slender	many	yes	border	moist	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Oct.
Kochia (A)	36 in	bushy	red	no	border	sunny	Mar. to May
Lantana (P)	24-36 in	branchy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Larkspur (A)	36-48 in	tall	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Marigold (A)	8-30 in	bushy	yellow	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Mignonette (A)	10-12 in	erect	several	yes	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Morning Glory (A)	20-50 in	vine	many	no	for shade	sunny	Mar. to May
Pansy (P)	4-6 in	clump	many	yes	edging	any	Jan. to Feb.—Oct. to Nov.
Petunia (A)	18-24 in	bushy	many	fair	bedding	any	Jan. to May
Phlox (A)	12-18 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to May
Poppy (A)	24-60 in	erect	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Sept. to Nov.
Portulaca (A)	4-6 in	creeping	many	no	edging	sunny	Mar. to May
Ricinus (A)	5-10 ft	branchy	bronze leaves	no	massing	sunny	Mar. to May
Salpiglossis (A)	18-30 in	bushy	many	yes	border	any	Feb. to May
Salvia (A)	24-42 in	bushy	red, blue	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Scabiosa (A-P)	24-30 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Statice (P)	18-30 in	bushy	several	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April
Stocks (P)	24-30 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Feb. to April—Sept. to Nov.
Sweet Pea (A-P)	4-8 ft	vine	many	yes	cutting	sunny	Jan. to Mar.—Oct. to Dec.
Sweet William (P)	12-24 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Jan. to April—Oct. to Nov.
Verbena (A)	6-10 in	creeping	many	yes	edging	sunny	Jan. to April
Vinca (P)	15-18 in	bushy	pink, white	fair	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Wallflower (P)	12-18 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to May
Zinnia (A)	24-36 in	bushy	many	yes	bedding	sunny	Mar. to Aug.

HORMODIN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

No 1
No 2
No 3

POWDER

THE ROOT-FORMING CHEMICAL:

NO. 1—The general purpose powder — designed to root carnations, roses, and many other house, garden, and greenhouse plants.
NO. 2 — For propagating many of the woody and semi-woody types.
NO. 3 — For propagating many of the evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.
Combination Package, all three 75c



STAFFEL'S

Parabenzene Moth Crystals

FOR THE
CONTROL OF
PEACH TREE
BORERS,
MOTHS,
FLEAS, ANTS
and WEEVILS.



Staffel's

SPRING FLOWERING FOR SALE IN SPRING OF YEAR

Bulbs

DAHLIAS

CULTURE—Dahlias do best in a well-drained sunny location. Prepare your beds 12 inches wide and 24 inches apart. Use lots of water and fertilizer, especially Potash and Peat Moss. If planted in March they will commence blooming from July until frost.

SULTAN OF HILLCREST—Yellow and gold shades; a giant.

SAGAMORE—Pure gold flashed orange.

KENTUCKY—Light salmon orange.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Beautiful pink clear, good stem.

AVALON—Canary yellow.

CAVALCADE MULBERRY—Shadings of gold
FRANCIS LOROCCO IMP—Finest yellow, vigorous grower.

GALEN ECLIPSE—Golden autumn color, and long stems.

JAMES KIRBY—Brilliant rose red.

JEAN KERR—Snow white.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Bright salmon pink.

KISS ME (Cactus)—Red and white.

LE TOREADOR—Brilliant deep rose.

MRS. I. DE WARNER—Orchid lavender, shade.

THOMAS EDISON—Royal purple.

ROSE FALLON—Dark orange tinted with amber and salmon.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Beautiful Pink.

OMAR KHAYYAM—Chinese red out to orange.

MRS. L. E. BOUTILLIER—A rich velvety carmine.

JANE COWL—Buff and old gold.
Each 25c; dozen \$2.50.

CANNAS

CITY OF PORTLAND—3½ feet. Deep pink-white, does not fade during hot weather.

HUNGARIA—3½ feet. Pink. Leaves bluish green, never burn. Flowers large, with immense petals. Trusses of enormous size borne well above the foliage. Very compact, almost dwarf.

KING HUMBERT—4 feet. Scarlet flowers, bronze leaves.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT—4 feet. Flowers a deep rich yellow, softly spotted and blotched with red; measures 5 to 7 inches across, individual petals 3 to 3½ inches in diameter.

THE PRESIDENT—4 feet. Rich glowing scarlet with immense rounded flowers, 7 inches across when fully open, are produced on strong erect stalks well above the heavy foliage.

MRS. ALFRED CONARD—Salmon-pink; a free-flowering vigorous grower.

ALL ABOVE, EACH 20c; DOZ. 1.50.

SPECIAL OFFER!

Six Cannas, one of
each Variety for **\$1.00**

Hemerocallis (Day Lily)

One of the most hardy perennial lilies most desirable for our climate.

25c Each; 5 for \$1.00

FULVA—Copper and Orange Blend
KWANSO (double)—Orange and Copper Blend.

QUEEN OF MAY—Early Bright Orange

CITRON BELL—Tall Lemon Yellow

GOLDEN BELL—Golden Yellow

IRIS

MOONLIGHT—Moonlight white, flushed pale green blue.

MA-MAI—White, penciled and edged blue.

OCTAVIA—Blue and purple bi-color.

PROF. SEELIGNER—Bordeaux wine red.

ROSE UNIQUE—Unique rose shade.

SHERWIN-WRIGHT—Splendid golden yellow.

LENT A. WILLIAMSON—Velvety royal purple.

IOLENE—Mauve Pink.

DREAM—Soft Pink.

JUNE NIGHT—Violet Blue.

DAY DREAM—Soft Pink Blend.

10c Each, \$1.00 Dozen

FRANCHEVILLE—Bronze blend of fawn and red purple.

G. P. BAKER—Golden yellow fine.

FIREFALL—Glowing red bronze.

INDIAN CHIEF—Rich deep red tone, tall and good grower.

CORONATION—Bright yellow.

LOETTIA MICHAUD—Lobelia blue and mulberry blend.

All above 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Fall Blooming Iris

These Iris bloom two or three times a year by keeping them constantly growing. Price: 25c each; 5 for \$1.00.

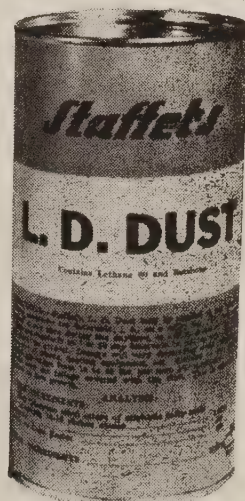
SEPTEMBER SKIES—Rich Purple

SOUTHLAND—Brilliant Yellow

AUTUMN QUEEN—White Flushed Purple

AUTUMN HAZE—Large Violet Blend

DORCUS HUTCHISON—Blue and Purple Bi-color.



GLADS

ALBATROSS—Tall lily white.

DEBONAIR—Good commercial pink.

RED PHIPPS—Scarlet.

MINUET—Standard lavender.

PICARDY—Prize pink.

GATE OF HEAVEN—Ruffled deep yellow.

DR. BENNETT—Standard scarlet.

SONOTINE—Tall pink, small blotch.

BLEEDING HEART—Light pink, red blotch.

WURTEMBERGA—Huge scarlet and cream.

SCHWABEN GIRL—Early forcing pure pink.

VEILCHENBLAU—Violet blue.

SMILING MAESTRO—Deep salmon rose.

MRS. E. J. HEATON—Salmon rose and cream.

CHAS. DICKENS

Prices on the above Gladioli unless otherwise priced: Dozen 75c, postpaid. Mixed, dozen 50c.

Agapanthus— Blue Lily of Nile

Highly decorative plants with Amaryllis-like foliage and large heads of bell-shaped flowers of attractive bright blue color. Splendid for growing in pots or large tubs and for planting in the garden. Blooms in late spring. Strong roots 50c.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Very decorative plants used in window boxes or pots. Heart-shaped leaves in various colors, veined and striped with red, pink and white. These bulbs have exceptional growing qualities and give results in a short time. Each 25c; doz. \$2.00.

Staffel's Amaryllis

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS—The strain we offer ranges in color from pure white grounds with markings of rose red to the richest self colored scarlet and deep red. Price, 30c each; \$3.00 dozen.

Tuberose

MEXICAN EVERBLOOMING—The most beautiful Tuberose that was ever brought to our attention. It begins to produce its fragrant flowers in June and blooms continually until frost. In the southern part of the State the bulbs may be left in the ground all winter. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$1.75.

STAFFEL'S

L. D. DUST

The all-around Dust for your
Flower Garden

1 lb. 35c

5 lbs. 75c Not Postpaid



SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

FOR SALE IN FALL OF YEAR

For Water and Rock Planting

PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS—Always the most popular; pure white. 2 for 15c; dozen 75c.

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR — Handsome yellow. Each, 15c; doz. \$1.50.

CHINESE SACRED LILLIES—White saucer; yellow center. Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

Freesias

The flower which is growing in popularity. Must be planted during September and October, so be sure to get your bulbs early. An unexcelled fragrance.

PURITY—White. 3 for 10c; doz. 30c; 100, \$2.00.

GENERAL PERSHING—Pink. Each, 5c; 3 for 10c; doz. 30c; 100, \$2.00.

GOLDEN WEST—Yellow. Each, 5c; 3 for 10c; doz., 30c; 100, \$2.00.

Soil Planting Bulbs

Narcissus—American Grown

PAPER-WHITES—For either soil or water; 2 for 15c; dozen 75c.

EMPEROR—Pure yellow; large cup. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

EMPRESS—Yellow cup; white saucer. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

KING ALFRED—Pure yellow; very early. Each, 10c; dozen \$1.00.

PHOENIX—Beautiful double yellow. Each 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

JONQUILS — Old-fashioned favorites; very sweet-scented. Large flowering No. 1. Each, 10c; dozen, 60c; 100, \$4.00.

Darwin Tulips

Colors: Princess Elizabeth, beautiful pink; D'Artigan bright red; Clara Butt, rose-pink; Francombe Sanders, brilliant red; Inglescombe yellow, pure yellow; La Candeur, clear white; Pride of Haarlem, deep rose. Each 10c; dozen \$1.00.

Ranunculus

VICTORIA HYBRIDS No. 1—Dozen 40c; 100 for \$3.00.

Anemones

MIXED COLORS—Dozen 40c; 100 for \$3.00.

Cala Lilies

WHITE OR YELLOW—20c each.

Regale Lilies

BEST BULBS—20c each.

Amaryllis

GIANT FLOWERED HYBRIDS — Price 30c each; Dozen \$3.00.

Ornithogalum

STAR OF BETHLEHEM—Price 10c. ea.

Bulb Planting Chart

	WHEN TO PLANT	DEPTH	DISTANCE APART
Amaryllis	Sept.-Feb.	1 in.	4-12 in.
Anemone	Oct.-Jan.	1 in.	2-5 in.
Calla Lily	Sept.-Dec.	2 in.	6-12 in.
Crocus	Oct.-Dec.	1 in.	3-5 in.
Freesias	Sept.-Jan.	1 in.	3-6 in.
Hyacinth	Sept.-Jan.	2 in.	6-12 in.
Iris	Sept.-Dec.	2 in.	4-6 in.
Jacobean Lily	Sept.-March	1 in.	4-6 in.
Jonquils	Oct.-Jan.	2 in.	2-6 in.
Lily of the Valley	Nov.-Feb.	1 in.	2-4 in.
Narcissus	Sept.-Jan.	2 in.	4-12 in.
Nerine (Lycoris Radiata)	Nov.-Jan.	1 in.	6-8 in.
Oxalis	Sept.-Jan.	1 in.	2-4 in.
Peruvian Daffodil	Nov.-April	1 in.	6-8 in.
Phillipense	Nov.-Jan.	6 in.	12-18 in.
Ranunculus	Oct.-Jan.	1 in.	4-6 in.
Regale Lily	Oct.-Jan.	8 in.	12 in.
Resurrection Lily	July-Jan.	1 in.	12 in.
Star of Bethlehem	Sept.-Nov.	1 in.	4 in.
Watsonia	Oct.-Feb.	2 in.	4-6 in.
Caladium	Mar.-June	2 in.	8-12 in.
Canna	Jan.-June	3 in.	6-10 in.
Dahlias	Mar.-May	4 in.	12-18 in.
Fairy Lily	Jan.-June	1 in.	3 in.
Gladiolus	Jan.-May	2 in.	4-12 in.
Tube Roses	Jan.-June	1 in.	4-6 in.

NUMBER OF BULBS REQUIRED FOR PLANTING CIRCULAR BEDS

Diameter of Bed	3 inches apart	4 inches apart	6 inches apart	8 inches apart
3 Feet	127	95	37	—
4 Feet	217	127	61	37
5 Feet	331	225	91	69
6 Feet	469	271	127	78
7 Feet	631	410	169	96
8 Feet	817	469	217	127
9 Feet	1027	650	271	156
10 Feet	1261	721	331	190
11 Feet	1519	940	307	240
12 Feet	1801	1027	469	271

BULBS

Beautiful blooming bulbs are one of Nature's first signs of the change in seasons. Make your home grounds beautiful with early blooms.

PEAT MOSS

Is ideal for mulching bulb beds. Large bale for \$5.00. Prepaid.

Staffel's carry a complete stock of garden supplies and accessories. See us for your garden tools, sprinklers, garden gloves, fertilizers, etc. Our seeds and bulbs are always of the best quality. When you buy Staffel's seeds and bulbs you can be assured you are getting the freshest and best that it is possible to obtain.

STAFFEL'S ALL PURPOSE DUST

This dust is a contact and stomach poison and will therefore control chewing and sucking insects, as it contains Cryolite. Cryolite is a stomach poison and combined with a new Lethane, namely 71B, makes a very effective insecticide. We strongly

recommend this All Purpose Dust to our many customers. We have added a fungicide to this dust so that you will be protected from the usual Mildews, Blights and Leafspots. It should not be applied to mature vegetables at picking time. Vegetables should be washed before cooking.

STAFFEL'S NO. 65 DUST

Blister Beetles, Harlequin Bugs and Stink Bugs are among the most difficult of all insects to control, and we would suggest that this material be given a thorough trial. It will give excellent results if thoroughly applied when the insects are small.

We wish to caution our customers that there is no one shot method or one shot material that will control insects. Several applications are necessary, and not necessarily of the same material. Our experience

has been that during the course of a growing season many different insects are encountered. Different insects attack plants in different ways. Different insects are controlled best by specific insecticides. A contact insecticide generally speaking, is hopeless on chewing insects. Stomach poison gives better results. Thus the wise gardener studies the insects attacking his plants, and prepares himself by having two or more packages of different insecticides on hand before the growing season.

DU PONT WEED KILLER

DuPont Weed Killer is based on a new industrial chemical, Ammonium Sulfamate, which has undergone extensive evaluation during the past three years for the eradication of many important weed pests. Ammonium Sulfamate has been known as a laboratory curiosity in chemistry for approximately 60 years, but it was not until a few years ago that Du Pont chemists found an economical way to produce commercial quantities of this chemical compound. First used in certain analytical processes, later experiments disclosed that it has great value in chemical weed control. While much experimental work is still in progress results so far made available have demonstrated the outstanding merit of Du Pont Weed Killer in the control of certain weeds.

ADVANTAGES

Du Pont Weed Killer contains no poisonous ingredients and may be used safely on weed-infested areas without danger to livestock or other animals.

Du Pont Weed Killer is entirely free from fire or explosion hazards. Instead, the chemicals in Du Pont Weed Killer have definite fire-retardant properties.

Du Pont Weed Killer exerts only a temporary soil sterilizing effect when used as directed; consequently, treated areas may often be utilized for growing purposes during the same season.

Du Pont Weed Killer contains a high proportion of fixed nitrogen which enriches the soil, after the weed killing action has been dissipated.

When applied as directed to certain perennial weeds, Du Pont Weed Killer not only affects the foliage to which it is applied but, under certain rather specific conditions, is translocated to the roots and thereby completely kills all parts of the plant. This translocation is affected by the development and maturity of the plant, weather conditions, and moisture content of the soil. Tests have definitely shown effective translocation in weeds on which its use is recommended.

Poison Ivy is easily killed by DuPont Weed Killer.

YOUR VICTORY GARDEN

a symbol of American Ideals



GARDEN TIPS

The General Plan

In planning the garden, perennials such as asparagus and rhubarb should be planted at one side where they can remain undisturbed for years. Short-season early vegetables such as radishes, peas and lettuce should be together so that the space can be used later for another crop. Crops which last through the season should, likewise, be grouped together.

Soil Preparation

Most vegetables like good drainage, careful preparation of soil as deeply as possible, plenty of humus and plant food, cultivation and freedom from weeds. For humus, use well rotted manure or peat moss.

For fast growing of crisp crops such as spinach, celery and lettuce, apply nitrate of soda as a side dressing. Potatoes need a fertilizer high in phosphorous and potash.

Successive Plantings

Make successive plantings about every two weeks, of beans, peas, radishes, beets, carrots, lettuce, spinach and sweet corn, until you have several crops coming on. Late plantings can be made in early fall. Make two plantings of tomatoes and cabbage, one of egg plants, peppers, cucumbers and chard.

Weeding Note

Cabbage, tomatoes and sweet corn should not be cultivated much after the plants have begun to grow well, except for mere scraping of ground with a garden scuffle hoe to kill weeds, so that roots close to the surface will not be injured.

There is certain to come the preservation of our natural resources as the wealth of all the people. In that day lucky is the man who can work with his hands; who, having respect for the soil, will cultivate it with loving care and understanding. Perhaps in the end what we cherish most in Victory gardens is our dream for a better world.



BEFORE YOU PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN

1. Prepare your soil carefully for the crop you intend to plant.
2. Calculate your needs carefully.
3. Select fresh, high-germinating seeds that will give you the best assurance of a good harvest.

The supply of GOOD SEED is limited. Due to unfavorable weather conditions last years seed crop was under par. To add to this condition, several of the nations that also supplied this country with seed in previous years are now enslaved under the flag of Nazi tyranny. DO NOT WASTE SEED.

WHEN YOUR GARDEN HAS BEEN PLANTED

Give it the care you would something that you treasure.

1. Cultivate, regularly.
2. Fertilize when necessary.
3. Guard your plants against the ravages of insect pests and fungus diseases.

HARVEST WHAT FRESH VEGETABLES YOU NEED FOR THE TABLE, CAN OR PRESERVE THE BALANCE.



Staffel's Vegetable Seeds Are the Best and Freshest Your Money Can Buy

Artichokes

Sow seeds in April or May in deep, rich, sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. When large enough, transplant into rows three feet apart and two feet in the row. Protect its crown in the fall with ashes or litter and heads will form about July of second year. Renew the planting every third or fourth year.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Flower heads can be cooked like asparagus. Ounce 60c.

Asparagus

MARY WASHINGTON—A vigorous growing and very productive variety which has been bred to resist the disease known as "Asparagus Rust." The most uniform in type of any of these so-called rust-resistant varieties. The shoots are of large size, excellent quality and of rich deep green color tinted somewhat with purple at tips. Ounce 20c; 2-year Asparagus roots, dozen, 40c.

Pole or Running Beans

CAROLINA OR SIEVA—The pods are dark green, short, about three inches, curved, flat. Seed small, flat, white with slight tinge of yellow. This is sometimes called Sewee. It is the most generally known "butter bean" of the South. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD—Grows luxuriously and bears for a long period. Pods are very long, very fleshy, and deeply creased or saddle-backed; green in color and stringless. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—Prolific, commences to bear early, and continues on till frost. The pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color; are very meaty and entirely stringless. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

FLORIDA BUTTER—Will make an abundant crop when others fail. It bears pods from the very first bloom that appears on the plants, something that is not true of any other Pole Lima Beans. Seeds of the Carolina or Sieva Lima size, but are speckled with white and brownish red. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

Dwarf or Bush Beans

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS—Popular throughout Southwest Texas. Pods are absolutely stringless, prolific, strong, vigorous grower, and of the finest quality. Market gardeners are finding it profitable. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Very productive and bearing large, well filled pods. The beans are usually shelled, fine quality and excellent flavor. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Very early. The plant is erect, compact and bushy. The pods are oval round shaped, bright green, tender, crisp and about 4½ inches long. Recommended to market gardeners on account of its earliness and superior quality. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

STAFFEL'S GOLDEN WAX—The plants are erect, compact and very productive. The pods are of medium length, four and one-half to five inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and waxlike. Packet, 10c pound 45c, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—Much planted by the market gardeners; is at least three weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas and is a continuous bearing plant. Packet 10c; pound 45c, postpaid.

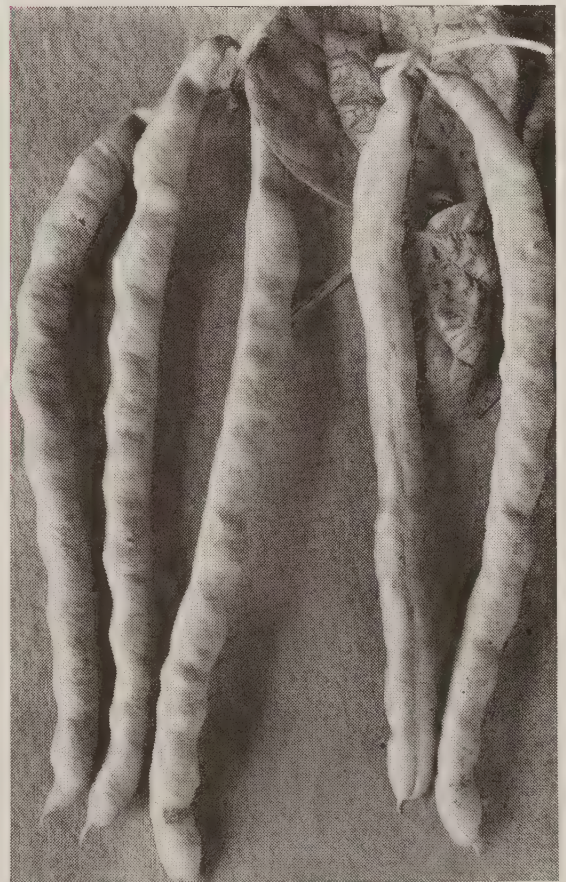
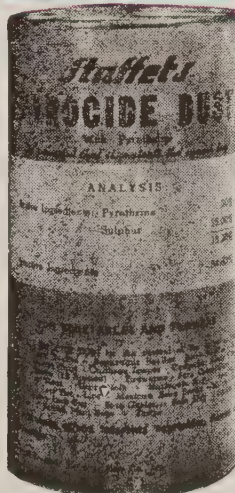
PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK—This is one of the earliest. Pods four to five inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless; deep golden yellow; of excellent flavor. Packet 10c; pound 45c.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—The pods are borne in clusters from five to eight and measure five to six inches long. Packet 10c; pound 45c; postpaid.



ASPARAGUS—MARY WASHINGTON

For Hard
To Kill
Insects
Use
Pyrocide
Dust



BEANS—KENTUCKY WONDER

STAFFEL'S BEETS

DETROIT DARK RED—More globe-shaped than the one we recommend for all garden purposes. Globe-shaped; bright, but rich red flesh. Tops small and green. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

STAFFEL'S SCARLET—More globe-shaped than Extra Early Egyptian, and the best known and most popular variety; is very early and of fine quality. Bright red with clear vermilion flesh. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beets

FOR STOCK FEEDING—For main crop sow about September 1st in rows 22 inches apart, using about five pounds of seed per acre. To get good, large and uniform Beets, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to six inches apart in the row.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL—The largest Stock Beet. Yields 40 to 50 tons to the acre. Will grow in land containing more alkali than any other Beet. All stock except horses eat it readily. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c; pound \$2.00.

Swiss Chard

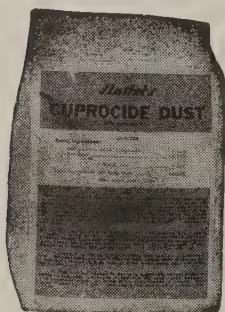
(SEA KALE BEET OR SPINACH BEET) Used for greens by cutting the stem and leaf, which are also very ornamental. It resembles an ornamental Beet top, but has no edible root. May be used as a salad. Ounce, 15c; ¼ pound 50c.

Broccoli

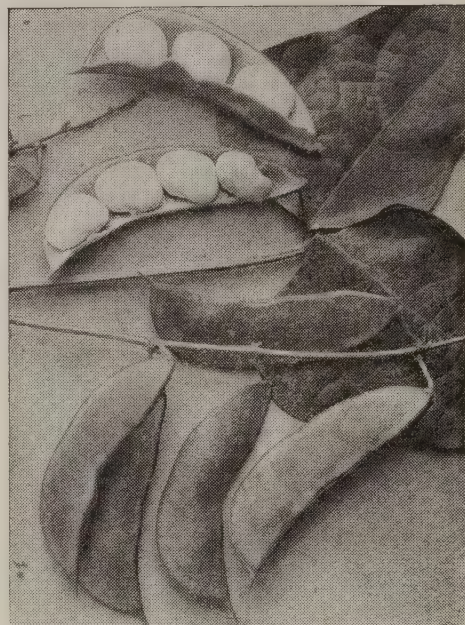
The heads resemble somewhat a coarse cauliflower and the culture is the same in all essentials as for that vegetable. Broccoli is well adapted only to those sections where the season is long, cool and rather moist. One of the most valuable features is that it withstands greater extremes of temperature than cauliflower. Sow in July.

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING—Matures ninety days from date of planting. It resembles cauliflower and the quality is fully equal and by some is considered superior. This is the only variety we recommend for San Antonio and surrounding territory. Ounce 75c.

Stop That Blight with STAFFEL'S CUPROCID DUST



BEETS—DETROIT DARK RED



HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA BEANS

Wholesome Cabbage Easily Grown



CABBAGE—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—This most excellent variety is the earliest and surest heading of first early Cabbages for the market and home garden. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. The plants are exceedingly healthy, not only in resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. They are compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and deep green. The stem is short. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly painted, and of excellent quality. Ounce 25c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH—This early variety is one of the most popular Cabbages in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for a market and shipping variety. This is a splendid strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage, just a little later than our Early Flat Dutch. Ounce, 25c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Will command the attention of those who grow for early market as well as the private growers who desire an extra early, round-headed Cabbage which can be depended upon for making large, solid heads at an early season. Heads are grown upon a remarkably short stem, solid, weighing 10 to 12 pounds, light green leaves, and of good quality. The largest of the early round-headed varieties, and its habit of growth allows of its being planted close together in the field or garden, and it matures so uniformly that the entire crop is ready for cutting at one time. Ounce 30c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

VOLGA CABBAGE (TRUE STOCK)—Plant during August and September. A quick grower. Makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. Grows close to the ground and produces heads that are exceptionally uniform in size, shape and maturity. Ounce 25c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

Chinese Cabbage

FOLLOW CULTURAL DIRECTIONS ON LETTUCE—White and green. Occidental races have always been slow to absorb anything from the Chinese, but it is surprising that so few people have learned to appreciate the value of the Chinese Cabbage, a type that has been maintained for hundreds of years by that race. It is largely grown for Chinese consumption, and it only remains for Americans to find out its merits to make it popular. It is tender, crisp, blanches itself perfectly, and is equally good raw or cooked. Ounce 50c.

Cauliflower

An ounce of seed will make about 2,000 plants; 4 ounces will plant an acre. Ready for table in 100 days or less.

SELECTED SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER—Superior to all others. Especially adapted to South Texas. Plants are compact, with few short outside leaves. Heads are of medium to large size, compact, round, very white and curdlike. Our strain of Snowball Cauliflower is excellent and is intended to supply the most critical trade with seed that can be depended upon as the very best. Packet 10c; 1/4 ounce \$1.00.

Celery

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING DWARF—Best market variety, especially for early summer. Naturally golden yellow (both stem and leaves) but needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Forms a rather Ounce 20c.

Herbs

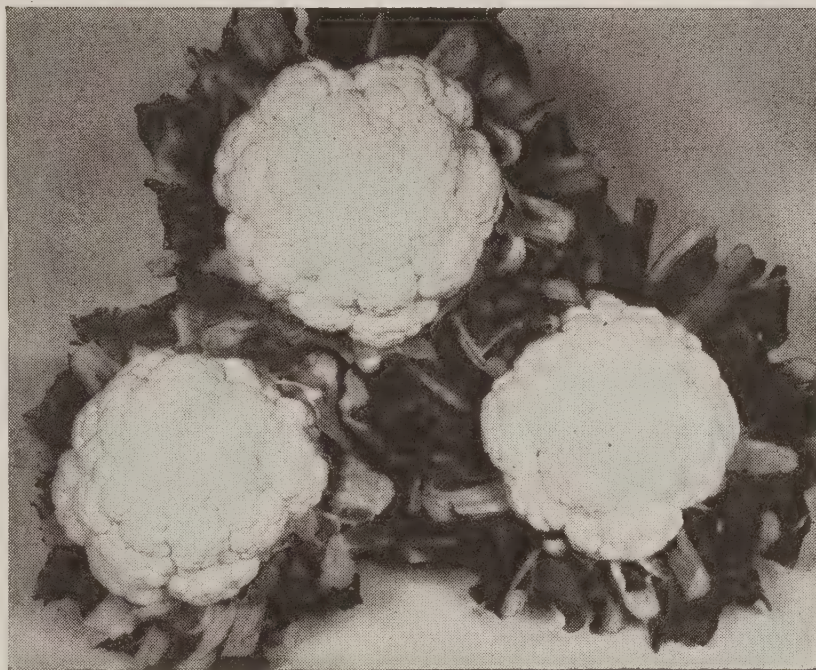
BASIL, SWEET.	MARJORAM, SWEET.
BORAGE.	ROSEMARY.
CORIANDER.	SAGE.
DILL.	SAVORY, SUMMER
FENNEL, SWEET.	THYME.

Packet, 10c.

Prices on all Merchandise in this Catalog Subject to Change Without Notice.



CARROT—DANVERS HALF LONG



Selected Snowball Cauliflower

Carrots—Rich In Vitamins

Carrots grow best in rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. Sow in drills 5 to 18 inches apart and about 1/2 inch deep, thinning out the seedlings to 4 inches in the row. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

DANVERS HALF LONG—Great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. A broad shouldered, cylindrical, dark orange variety. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length, 6 to 8 inches long. Roots are deep orange, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, flesh sweet, crisp and tender and of a deep orange color. Market gardeners and truckers will have nothing else; 70 days. Ounce 50c; 1/4 pound \$1.25.

CHANTENAY—Tops medium-sized; necks small; roots tapering slightly but uniformly stump-rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any; a heavy cropper and one of the very best for market and home garden; its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Ounce 50c; 1/4 pound \$1.25.

Collards

GEORGIA or SOUTHERN—Does not form a head, but produces a mass of leaves. Very hardy and continuous grower. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves its quality. Sow thick in drills, in rather rich ground transplanting when about 4 inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin out to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row when of proper size. In this latitude it can be sown from January to May, and August to October. Ounce 15c; 1/4 pound 40c; pound \$1.00.

For Better Results Use

COPPERAS (IRON SULPHATE)—A wonderful tonic for sick plants especially when they turn yellow. Dissolve one pound to one gallon of water and pour around your plants. Restores green color at once. Pound 10c; 10 pounds 75c; 100 pounds \$3.50.

PEAT MOSS—Granulated, a moisture-retaining humus. An important aid for saving soil fertility and moisture. Excellent prepared soil for pot plants and window boxes, absorbs impurities and retains moisture; soil will not bake or crack where Peat Moss is used. Bale \$5.00, prepaid.

Vegetable Seeds 5c Packet Unless Otherwise Noted



"Working in the Garden With Blistered Hands is No Fun"

Protect Your Hands with these Soft Leather

GLOVES



So easy to wear, yet give you All-Leather DIRT-PROOF protection. Durable, economical, washable. Sizes: Ladies' small, med., large; Men's small, med., large.

NATIONAL
EEZY Wear
GLOVES

SWEET CORN

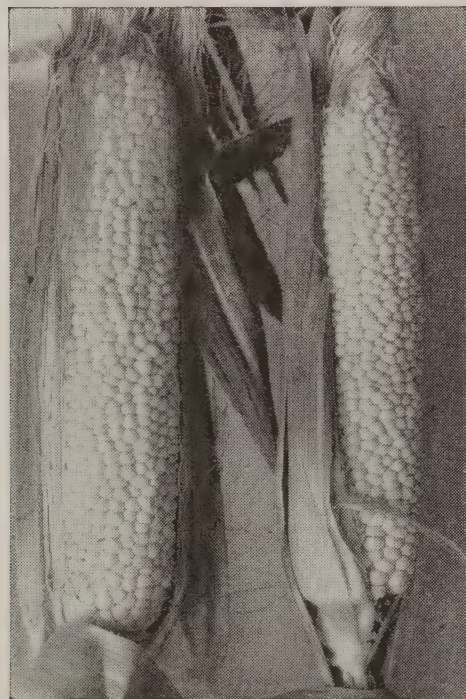
THE HOME GARDEN'S
GREATEST DELICACY

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Finest quality variety of all the midseason sorts of Sweet Corn grown in this country. Makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk, on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled, but very deep. Quality unexcelled and no garden should be without a few rows of this best quality of all Corn. Packet 10c; pound 40c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Ears are large, have fifteen or more rows of deep, luscious kernels and remain tender and fit for use longer than any other sort. Packet 10c; pound 30c.

HONEY JUNE—Most successful variety yet introduced for Texas. Produces a larger ear and is more disease and worm resisting. Packet 10c; pound 40c.

CHARLEVOIX (Gold Standard)—Standard of excellence in sweet corn; equally valuable for home garden, market garden, and canning. Plants $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet tall commonly bear 2 ears. Ears $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long; 12 rowed. Kernels light golden yellow, tender, and of highest quality. 86 to 88 days. Packet 10c; pound 40c.



CORN—COUNTRY GENTLEMEN

GARDEN TIP

Be sure to plant succession crops of your favorite sweet corn; then you'll enjoy corn-on-the-cob for a long season.

Kohl-rabi

Grown for its thick, bulb-shaped stalks, which, while young, are prepared in the same manner as turnips. One ounce will drill 200 feet.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Grown for forcing or cultivation in open ground. Very short tops. Flesh is white, tender and of excellent table qualities. Ounce 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.75.



EARLY FORTUNE

CUCUMBERS

Form low, flat hills 6 feet apart each way, of rich soil, mix in a quantity of thoroughly decomposed manure, stirring the soil to a depth of 6 inches or more; or open shallow trenches 6 to 8 feet apart and mix with the bottom each a quantity of similar manure, and replace the surface soil. Scatter on each hill 15 to 20 seeds, or 1 every inch along the rows, and cover 1 inch deep, pressing the soil firmly over them. 2 ounces for 100 hills; 2 pounds for an acre.

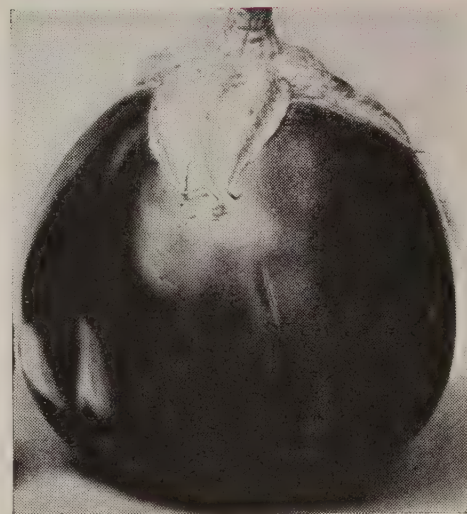
STAFFEL'S STRAIGHT EIGHT (White Spine)—Small early shipping cucumber, notable for its intensely dark-green color. Enormous yielder, this variety is recommended chiefly for the earliest shipping sections, where length is not a necessity. We do not believe it is excelled for earliness, color and heavy yielding. Sizes $8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inchs. Edible in 52 days. Weight, $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—The old standard sort, of vigorous growth, long and crisp; good variety for pickling. Ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING—A prolific variety, containing all the qualities desired by those who raise Cucumbers for commercial pickles. Used almost exclusively by all the large pickling houses. Ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c.

EARLY FORTUNE (55 days)—In color Early Fortune is a rich, attractive deep green. Great producer of fine grained fruit with compact flesh. Quality superb, exceedingly crisp and brittle. Ideal for table, market or shipping purposes. Ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c.

EGG PLANT



EGG PLANT

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (Spineless)—A general favorite both for market and home garden. The plant is spineless, large and spreading, with light green foliage. Produces four to six large, oval fruits of a splendid dark purple color. The vigor and productiveness of the plants and the large size, earliness and fine quality of its fruits make it a most profitable variety for market gardeners. Ounce 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25.

BLACK BEAUTY—Fruit large, symmetrical in shape and uniformly of a rich, dark purple color. Very desirable for the market. From ten days to two weeks earlier than the purple varieties; is a distinct sort and a favorite where known. The plants are healthy in their growth and yield an abundance of large fruits. Some are very attractive in appearance. Spineless. Packet 5c; ounce 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25.

Endive

LARGE GREEN CURLED—A hardy, vigorous growing endive with bright deep green leaves. The midribs of the outer leaves are usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very rapidly to a rich cream color. This sort is highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and is much used for salads. Packet 5c; ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c.

Garlic

This is extensively used in many places for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The sets should be planted early in spring. Cultivated like onions. Pound 40c postpaid.

Kale or Borecole

Loose, curly-leaved types of the cabbage family, particularly noted for their hardiness. They make excellent, tender greens for winter use. In the South the most hardy varieties remain in the open ground all winter. Cultivate the same as cabbage. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 200 feet of drill.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—The plant of this variety grows to 3 or 4 feet high, bearing long, plumelike, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely curled at edges. Very ornamental and so hardy that a moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality. Packet 5c.

STAFFEL'S Garden Sprays and Dusts



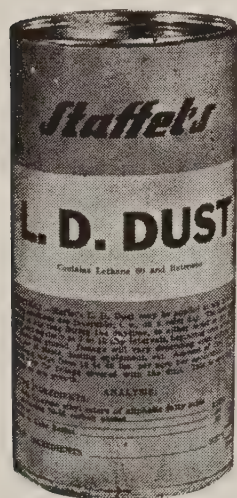
Staffel's Garden Spray

A Concentrated Pyrethrum Spray

Staffel's GARDEN SPRAY is an alround spray for use in the vegetable, flower garden and greenhouse. It contains Pyrethrum and Lethane 60, two powerful insecticides.

It will control both chewing and sucking insects of many varieties. Combined with yellow Cuprocid it functions both as an insecticide and a fungicide. Yellow cuprocid will control leaf spot, blight, mildew, etc. So by combining these two products, you can save the work of having to spray with each separately.

Staffel's GARDEN SPRAY is an all purpose spray, an it will pay you to use this concentrated insecticide. You will be pleased with the results.



L. D. Dust:

Non-Poisonous

This has been one of our largest sellers since introduction some years ago. It contains both Rotenone and Lethane 60, two powerful insecticides. It controls a large number of insects and is especially recommended for Aphids on all crops, Bean Beetles, Cabbage Worms (except Loopers), Potatoe Beetles, Flea Beetles, etc.

We would suggest that due to the shortage of Rotenone that the use of L. D. Dust be conserved by using our All Purpose Dust early in the growing season.

Corn Earworm Ether

Those white worms that appear in the ears of sweet corn can be prevented by applying a very small amount of CORN EARWORM ETHER. This insecticide can be applied with a small squirt can to each ear just before the silks turn brown. It is non-poisonous and imparts no flavor to the corn.

Lawn Dust

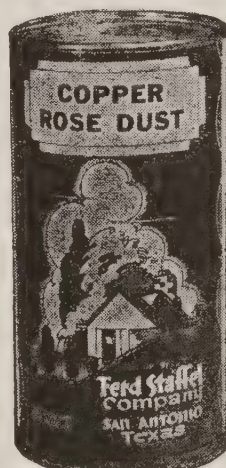
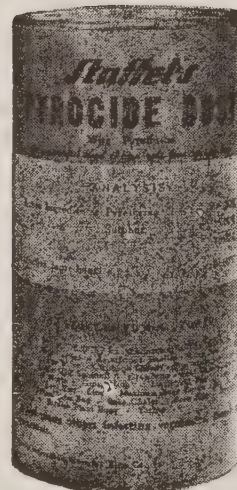
For those who prefer a long lasting insecticidal dust for CHIGGERS, FLEAS, and TICKS in lawns, we suggest this dust. It contains three very strong insecticides and is non-poisonous.

Pyrocid

HARLEQUIN, SQUASH, BUGS and other hard to kill insects succumb to a thorough dusting with Pyrocid No. 15 or No. 10 on cabbage, squash, cantaloupes, etc.

Vitamin B-1

This Vitamin concentrate should be part of every gardeners kit. Many plants give startling response to an application of B-1. It should be tried on all sick plants, and most particularly at transplanting time, to reduce root shock.



Copper Rose Dust

Mildew Blight Dust and other pernicious plant diseases on roses and ornamentals are eliminated by frequent use of this dust, containing over 4% metallic copper.

Scale Emulsion

Eggs and larva of insects wintering on pecan and fruit trees should be destroyed by spraying with this dormant oil emulsion; which contains an insecticide and ovicide.

Boraway

Peach Borers and other insects hibernating in the soil can be controlled by spraying this ethylene dichloride emulsion mixed with water, on the ground around the trees.

Bugbait

Sowbugs, Snails, Slugs and Cutworms are easily killed by spreading this prepared poison bait in infested areas.

Aphicide

Lice or Aphids, Thrips and Soft Bodied insects are destroyed by this ready to use fish oil soap and nicotine.



If Your Pecan Trees Are Not Doing Well, Read This!

There are many insects and diseases attacking pecan trees and below we are listing a few of them, accompanied with the methods of treatment as suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers Bulletin No. 1829.

NUT CASEBEARER

Probably the most important pest attacking the pecan is the nut casebearer, which causes vast acreage of pecans trees to be stripped of nuts. The nut casebearer passes the winter in a tightly woven case attached to the joints of the bud and stem. In spring they attack the young shoots by boring into them. After about two weeks they change to pupae and later transform to brownish moths, about five-eighths of an inch across the wings. This moth appears about the time the nuts begin to form, and proceed to lay their eggs about the ends of the tiny nuts. These eggs soon hatch and at once bore into the tiny nuts. About 26 days are spent hollowing out the nuts. This explains why many of you have seen these tiny nuts on the ground below the tree.

Spraying when the nuts are small, shortly after the first generation eggs begin to hatch, is the most effective method of dealing with this insect. The recommended spray consists of 13 ounces nicotine sulphate, 3 quarts of summer oil emulsion to 100 gallons of water. Timing of the application of the spray is very important, and it is suggested soon after the nuts have formed and the tips or stigmas turn brown.

BORERS

Invariably run down or undernourished trees are always attacked by boring insects, the common ones being shot-hole borer and flat-head apple borer. There is no satisfactory control for the shot-hole borer. Prevention by keeping the trees well fertilized and properly cultivated. The same applies to the apple borer. However the grub should be killed in the gallery under the bark with a sharp knife, and the wood painted with a pruning compound or tree paint. The trunks on small trees should be wrapped with paper from the ground to the branches.

TWIG GIRDLER

The twig girdler has become a serious pest in this area, and the only method of control is to gather up the broken branches and burn them. The girdler lays its eggs in the end of the broken branch, and by destroying them you prevent later infestation. Girdled branches hanging in the trees should also be burned.

LEAF CASEBEARER

The moth of this insect appears generally beginning in May, and lays eggs underneath the leaves. The larvae hatching from these eggs skeletonize the leaves, causing a serious loss of vitality of the tree. Spraying with 2 pounds calcium arsenate, 8 pounds bordeaux mixture to 100 gallons of water, early in July is to be recommended.

ROSETTE

This is a serious disease that is prevalent among pecans growing on calcareous soils, sandy loams, loamy sand, and deep sandy soils deficient in organic matter. It usually does not attack native trees in unthinned pecan forests growing along Texas rivers. The trouble seems to start when cultivation begins, or rather among bred up stock. The Stuart, Van Deman, Frotcher, and Delmas are perhaps the most susceptible.

The disease first shows up by a slight yellow mottling of the leaves, particularly in the tops of the trees. Later the leaves become narrowed and crinkled, with reddish brown areas or perforations between the leaves. New growth is checked, the internodes shortened and the leaves are bunched together.

Zinc sulphate is the control. Two to four pounds of zinc sulphate to 100 gallons of water applied as a spray to the foliage as the trees begin to leaf out in the spring. It is important that all the leaves are thoroughly wetted. Zinc sulphate can be applied to the soil by broadcasting evenly from the trunk to beyond the limb spread. On light soils use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound for each inch of diameter of tree trunk. On heavy alkaline soils use 1 to 2 pounds as above.

Commercial Dust For Vegetables Growers

L. D. DUST:

Contains Rotenone and Lethane 60
Non Poisonous

This dust has been on the market for several years, and has proved to be outstanding for the control of **Aphids, Bean Leaf Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles, Diamond Back Moth Larvae, Imported Cabbage Worms, Cucumber Beetles and Colorado Potatoe Beetles**. The large tonnage used by growers last year is ample evidence of its quality.

ALL PURPOSE DUST:

Contains Lethane 71B and Cryolite

This dust as its name implies, is both a contact and stomach poison. It is toxic to a wide range of insects, however it is not recommended for the control of Stink Bugs, Harlequin Bugs, Blister Beetles and Turnip Lice. For the above we recommend our No. 65 dust, excepting Lice for which we suggest L. D. Dust. It will give excellent control of Asparagus Beetles, the usual insects attacking Beans, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Collards, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, Pepper Weevils, Potatoes and Strawberries.

This dust should be used early in the season before the plants are ready to pick. Cryolite is poisonous and therefore Cabbage should not be dusted after the plant has headed. You will find this to be an excellent dust, and judging from the reception, should prove to be our best seller.

NO. 65:

Contains Black Leaf 155 and Lethane 60

No. 65 is recommended for the control of Blister Beetles, Harlequin Bugs and Stink Bugs. It should be remembered that these belong to a class of very resistant insects, and control is difficult. Consequently we ask that you apply No. 65 before the population gets large. Nymphs are naturally easier to control than the adults, and we ask that you bear this in mind and not wait until the adults are so numerous that it is not economical to attempt control.

PYROCID E DUSTS:

These dusts are no longer available. The U. S. Army needs all of the available Pyrethrum for malarial control work and so we are offering you the above dusts. We feel they will do an excellent job.

We offer the following material to the commercial growers:

Arsenate of Lead

Boraway (Peach Borer control) and
Ethylene Dichloride Emulsion

Bordeaux Mixture

Calcium Arsenate

Copper Rose Dust

Cuprocide

Dry Lime Sulphur

Garden Spray (Pyrethrum Lethane
Spray)

High Life

London Purple

Paradichlorobenzene

Paris Green

Scale Emulsion (Dormant Oil Emulsion)

Summer Oil Spray (A White Oil
Emulsion)

Sulphur Dusting

Sulphur Wettable

Tree Paint

Zinc Sulphate

We solicit the mixing of dusts of your own formulation in quantities of 500 pounds or larger.

GARDEN PLANTING GUIDE

The following table covers the suggested amount of each vegetable seed to be planted for each person in your family. These are the recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration:

VEGETABLES	RECOMMENDED VARIETIES	Amts. Seed and Row Feet Per Person Per Year	SOME GOOD PLANTING DATES FOR OUR LOCALITY
TOMATOES: (Set plants on 100 ft. or more of row space per person per year)			
	Rutgers or Marglobe	1/8 oz. 100 ft.	December to July
LEAFY, GREEN AND YELLOW VEGETABLES: (Plant 375 ft. or more of row space per person per year)			
Beans-Bush Snap	Burpee's Stringless	1/2 lb. 50 ft.	March to May; August to October
Beans-Pole Snap	Kentucky Wonder	1/4 lb. 25 ft.	March to May; August to October
Cabbage	Chas. Wakefield or E. Jersey Wakefield	1/4 oz. 100 ft.	June and July
Carrots	Red Core Chantenay or Danver Half Long	1/4 oz. 25 ft.	February to April; August to October
Collards	Georgia	1/16 oz. 25 ft.	September to May
Kale	Dwarf Blue Scotch or Dwarf Siberian	1/16 oz. 25 ft.	October to March
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson New York No. 12	1/8 oz. 50 ft.	September to March
Mustard	Tendergreen or So. Giant Curled	1/2 oz. 50 ft.	February to May; July to November
Peas-English	Laxton's Progress or Everbearing	1/2 lb. 50 ft.	January to March; August to November
Peas-Field	Cream Crowder or Blackeyes	1/2 lb. 50 ft.	January to March
Spinach	Bloomsdale Savoy	1/2 oz. 50 ft.	February to April; September to November
Squash	Yellow Straightneck or Crookneck	1/8 oz. 25 ft.	April to August 15th
Swiss Chard	Lucullus	1/4 oz. 25 ft.	March to June
Turnips	Seven Top	1/4 oz. 25 ft.	February to May; July to November
OTHER VEGETABLES: (Plant 275 ft. or more of row space per person per year)			
Beans-Bush Lima	Jackson Wonder	1/4 lb. 25 ft.	March to May; August to September
Beans-Pole Lima	Florida Speckled	1/4 lb. 25 ft.	March to May; August to October
Beans-Soy	Arksoy	1/4 lb. 25 ft.	March to May
Beans-Bush	Pinto	1/2 lb. 50 ft.	March to May
Beets	Detroit Dark Red or Crosby Egyptian	1 oz. 50 ft.	February to May; September to October
Corn	Golden Cross Bantam Honey June	1/4 lb. 50 ft.	February to April; August
Cucumbers	Early Fortune	1/4 oz. 25 ft.	March to May; August
Pepper	World Beater	1/32 oz. 15 ft.	December to March
Turnips	Purple, White Globe or Shogoin	1/4 oz. 25 ft.	February to May; July to November
POTATOES: (Plant 300 ft. or more of row space for 1 person for 1 year)			
Irish			February to April
Sweet			March to July
GARDEN FRUITS:			
Cantaloupe		1/8 oz. 25 ft.	March to May
Watermelon		1/4 oz. 25 ft.	March to May

There are about 12,000 feet of row space in 1 acre of general garden.

Staffel's Tender Lettuce

NEW CHICKEN LETTUCE—Here is a genuine Lettuce which will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed as any "greens" plant. When once cut it starts to grow again. The leaves can be pulled off each stem like a kale. Chicken Lettuce does not make a head, but sends up a stout stalk three or four feet high, just loaded with leaves. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

IMPERIAL NO. 847—Produces immense heads as solid as a cabbage. Blanches beautifully; crisp, tender, and free from bitterness. The perfect heads measure 12 to 15 inches across and frequently weigh 2 to 3 pounds each. Outer leaves tightly overlap and are an attractive rich green. The heart is creamy white and the quality superb. Ounce 20c.



LETTUCE—SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED

IMPROVED PERFECTO (90 days)—Excellent shipping and market gardener's melon. Fruits 5½ inches long, almost round; uniform; solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh extremely thick; rich deep salmon-orange; fine grained; juicy, sweet and of aromatic flavor. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

HALE'S BEST—Early, prolific, good shipper, about 10% larger than the Rocky Ford types. Flesh salmon and of exceptional thickness. Heavily netted and fairly prominent ribs. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

HONEY BALL—Honey Dew type, but smaller and earlier than that variety. Fruits round, smooth, free from ribbing and are yellowish white when ripe. The flesh is very thick and of silvery green color. Of rather sweet sugary flavor it has somewhat more of the spiciness of the green fleshed cantaloupes than Honey Dew. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 50c.

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD—One of the most popular of small or crate melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. A desirable medium early sort for the home and market garden. Vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. The flesh is green, very sweet and highly flavored. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

TEXAS CANNONBALL No. 114 (Green Flesh)—This splendid muskmelon is especially adapted for home garden and nearby markets. Produces medium sized melons in about 75 days. Round, medium in size, heavily netted. Flesh is green, very solid, melting and of a delicious flavor. It succeeds where others fail. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.



BIG BOSTON—Our strain of this very popular variety is unsurpassed. Plants are large and vigorous, leaves light green, slightly tinged with reddish brown; stands very long before shooting to seed. Can be grown in the open ground in the spring or fall, or in frames for early spring planting; does particularly well in cold weather and is especially recommended for fall planting in this section. Is very popular with gardeners and truckers, because it always produces large, solid, saleable heads, up at all seasons of the year and is of crisp, tender quality. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED (Seed white)—A very extensively used early, loose leaved, or clustering variety. The leaves are light green in color, slightly frilled and much blistered crisp, sweet and tender. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when the plants are young. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

ICEBERG—A large, crisp Lettuce, always tender; stands hot weather remarkably well. Well known and largely planted standard summer cabbage-heading Lettuce of very best, crisp quality; sure heading and reliable. Large, late in season. Leaves very broad, fairly blistered, crumpled, very thick. Color light green, except faint brown along extreme border. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

WHITE PARIS COS OR ROMAINE—This type of Lettuce forms long, upright heads of narrow leaves. Very crisp and sweet; self-closing and quite solid. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS 5c PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

MUSKMELONS

Mellow and Sweet



STAFFEL'S WATERMELONS

The Sweetest of 'Em All

Watermelon

Watermelons do best in light rich, well-drained sandy loam. Prepare hills about 8 feet apart each way. Drop 8 to 10 seeds in the hills, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants begin to run, thin out to three best plants on a hill. Do not irrigate too often. A liberal amount of Manure will increase the yield.

DALE (Improved)—The best melon yet introduced, of highest quality. It is slightly oblong; the skin is deep rich green; slightly mottled darker green. Seed is white. The flesh is bright red and the flavor is remarkably fine and sweet. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

CLETEx (Spotted Watson)—Similar in size and shape to Tom Watson but with dark green irregular mottling on lighter green background of rind. Flesh red and sweet, rind tough enough for good shipping. Seed brown. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET or MONTE CRISTO—A very desirable variety for the home garden or nearby markets. Fruit medium sized, oval and skin dark green; flesh bright red and very sweet. Skin is brittle. It is the very sweet, honey-like flavor that makes it especially distinct from all other varieties. Packet 5c; Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

NEW WONDER—In shape large and long, somewhat resembling the Watson, only thicker. The color is a dark solid green. The rind is thin but tough. The flesh is red, solid heart and does not show a hollow. Is an exceptionally fine eating melon for home use and market. The seed is white, with but few in the melon. Is extremely prolific. We recommend it very highly and feel sure our customers will be more than pleased with it. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

STONE MOUNTAIN—This melon is becoming more popular throughout the South and our pure-bred seed is in big demand. It is very sweet, grows very large and is almost round or square-shaped. It is a rich, dark green in color, has a medium rind, and the flesh is an attractive deep red. Good, rich melon soil will produce crops averaging 40 to 80 pounds to the melon. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

DIXIE QUEEN—A very popular melon for the South. Excellent shipper, also good for home gardens because of its splendid quality. Fruit nearly round, light green, often weighs 40 to 60 pounds, rind thin, but tough. The deep red flesh is crisp and sweet. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c; pound \$1.25.

TOM WATSON (90 days)—The Tom Watson combines the eating qualities of the Kleckley and the shipping qualities of the Alabama Sweet. The large mottled green melon often weighs 50 pounds and averages under good conditions 30 pounds, measures 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The flesh is an intense bright red, solid and tender; the heart is very large, containing very few seeds, which are firmly bedded. The flavor is second to none. Rind is very thin, but exceedingly tough, which accounts for its excellent shipping qualities. Our leader for the most critical planter, considering size, shipping and eating qualities. Seed is brown and white striped. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

FLORIDA GIANT (Cannonball)—Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits dark green, nearly round; flesh firm and red; of excellent quality. Ships well, though rather large for some markets, and is one of the best all-purpose varieties. Seed mottled dark brown. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 45c; pound \$1.25.

ALABAMA SWEET, IMPROVED—For shipping. Fruits large, oblong with rather thin but tough rind; medium green with deeper green mottled stripes. Flesh bright red, fine grained, sweet. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30c; pound \$1.00.

Staffel's Tested MUSTARD SEED

When young, the leaves are used for salad, which, although slightly pungent, is very appetizing. Mustard may also be cooked like Spinach and will make a very wholesome and delicious food. Sow early in the spring in shallow drills. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

FLORIDA SMOOTH BROAD LEAF—Plants rather tall and upright growing and produce considerably more leaf growth than other varieties. The leaves are large, broad, comparatively smooth and have broad, distinct mid-rib. The variety is distinct in that it stays in condition without bolting to seed considerably longer than other sorts. Seed small, reddish brown to nearly black. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The leaves are large, light green with tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is highly esteemed in the South for the market as well as the home garden on account of its vigorous growth, hardness and good quality. Seed small, reddish brown to nearly black. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c.

Mustard—Giant Curled

CHINESE—Leaves broad, oval, thick; deeply savoyed and crumpled, easily washed. Packet 5c; ounce 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 60c.

STAFFEL'S OKRA



OKRA—WHITE VELVET
Okra or Gumbo

WHITE VELVET—The plants are about 3½ feet high; early maturing and very productive. The pods are white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full size. Packet 5c; ¼ pound 20c.

DWARF LONG GREEN POD—An extra early maturing variety. Very productive. Plants are more dwarf in habit of growth than those of other varieties. Pods long, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender, and of good quality. Package 5c.

STAFFEL'S ONIONS

BERMUDA ONIONS—We import all our Bermuda Onions seed from the most responsible growers in Teneriffe, on the Canary Islands, hence our truckers and gardeners can rest assured of being supplied with genuine fresh stock, and we caution every grower against cheap American-grown seed, which will not give good results in the South.

WHITE or YELLOW BERMUDA—The most widely known and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called White to distinguish it from the Red Bermuda, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax the trade began calling this variety Yellow, to distinguish it from the pure White Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name, and from now on we shall list it under the name of WHITE or YELLOW to avoid misunderstanding. Ounce 75c.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA—Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. These bulbs are large and of the true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from our State to northern markets every spring and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Write for prices. Ounce 75c.

Onion Sets

We carry a large stock and variety of Onion Sets. They are ready about September 1st, and we carry them up to late spring. Quantity buyers—we will be pleased to make you quotations.

RED BOTTOM SETS—Treated precisely as Top Onions are setting them out in the spring instead of sowing seed. Pound 35c; postpaid.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS—Like the preceding except in color and used in the same manner. Pound 35c; postpaid.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS—These do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful White Onions early in the season. Pound 35c; postpaid.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Ready September 1st to March.

STAFFEL'S PARSLEY

Onion Plants

Raise Early Onions from Staffel's Onion Plants. Ready December 1st.

For those who desire an early crop, either for table use or for local marketing, these plants will prove most desirable. They may be set out at the same time you would plant sets or cabbage plants. Plant in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 4 in between in rows.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX BERMUDA—Unquestionably the most attractive Onion in the world. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in all markets. This is the Onion retailers generally offer for sale as it sells itself. No other Onion has such a clear white skin, such mildness of flavor. It is deliciously tender and can be eaten raw like an apple. A large yielder.

Delivered prices: 100 plants, 20c. Ask for quotations on larger quantities.

Parsley

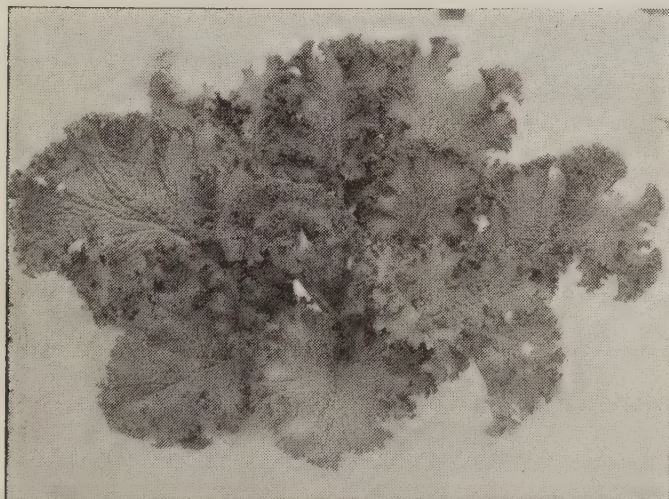
TRIPLE MOSS, CURLED—A favorite with market gardeners. The plants are of dwarf, compact habit, leaves heavily curled and crimped and of dark green. Ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c.

PLAIN or SINGLE LEAVED—Excellent for seasoning. Hardy, strong growing. Ounce 10c; ¼ pound 25c.

Parsnips

Parsnips do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate it should be sown as early as possible.

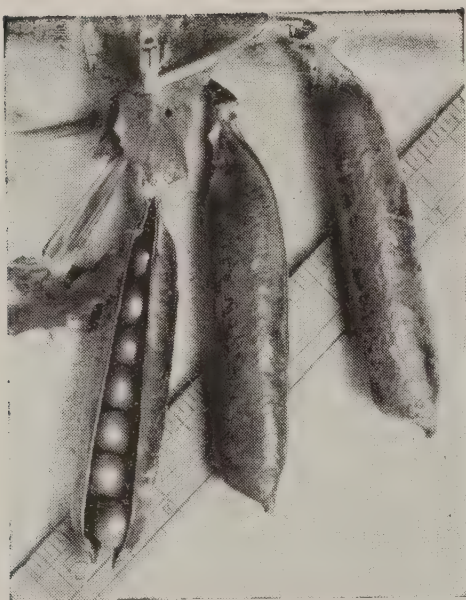
LARGE SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN—Considered the best for general culture. The market gardener's favorite. Ounce 20c; ¼ pound 60c.



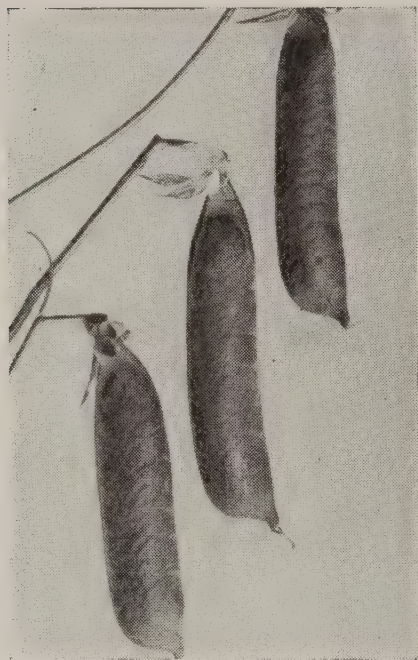
MUSTARD—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED



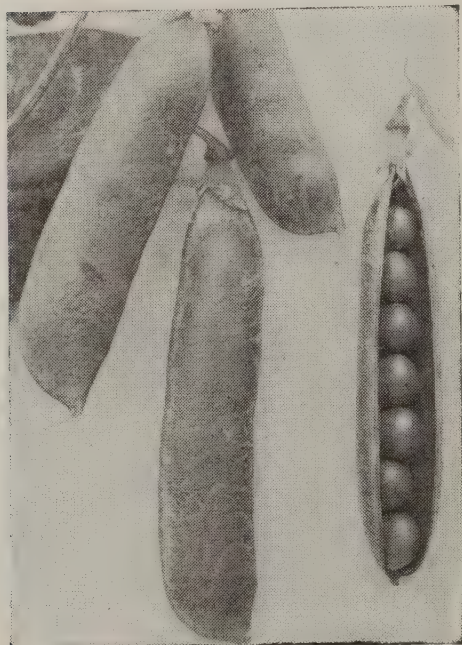
PARSNIPS—HOLLOW CROWN



PEAS—LITTLE MARVEL



PEAS—ALASKA
PEAS—THOMAS LAXTON



STAFFEL'S GARDEN PEAS

Peas can be grown in every garden, but for the earliest varieties a light, warm moderately rich soil is most suitable. The smooth kinds can be sown as soon as the ground can be worked, but the wrinkled varieties should not be planted until it is warmer, or they will rot. Sow in single or double rows from 1½ to 3 feet apart, dropping a Pea every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches deep. For a succession sow every 10 days up to July. Sow 1 quart to 50 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 bushels to an acre.

ALASKA or EARLIEST OF ALL—A smooth Pea well suited for extra early planting; vine 2½ feet high; pods small. Will not rot in cold, wet ground; popular with canners. Packet 10c; pound 45c, postpaid.

HUNDREDFOLD (62 days)—A heavy producer and used extensively as a shipping sort. Vines 22 to 24 inches, dark green. Pods borne singly 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, blunt and tapered. Packet 10c; pound 45c, postpaid.

THOMAS LAXTON—We feel confident that this is the best wrinkled early variety yet introduced. The Peas are of an extra fine quality, tender and of a flavor not excelled by any other. It grows about 3 feet, green in color and quality of the very best. Packet 10c; pound 45c; postpaid.

TELEPHONE—Is tall and large; wrinkled Peas of fine quality; large pods. We have an especially fine pure stock of this excellent old favorite. Packet 10c; pound 45c; postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL—The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. The vines are about 9 to 12 inches high and produce a good crop of well filled pods of medium size, about 2⅝ to 2¾ inches long, containing 5 to 8 large peas which are exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Seed medium sized, generally flattened, wrinkled and pole green. Packet 10c; pound 45c; postpaid.

Pumpkins for Pie or Stock

Avoid planting Pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons and other vines. Usually they are planted in the cornfield, dropping 3 or 4 seeds in every fourth hill.

LARGE SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD—A popular, very productive variety. The ripe fruits are flat, of rich creamy yellow color, and measure about 2 feet in diameter. Flesh is tender and of excellent quality. Ounce 10c; ¼ pound 30c.

LARGE YELLOW—The Pumpkin most extensively used for feeding stock; also used for making pies. It grows to a large size and varies in shape from nearly round or slightly flattened to quite long. Flesh

deep, rich yellow, fine grained and highly flavored. This variety is often planted with corn. It is known as Field Pumpkin. Ounce 10c; ¼ pound 30c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—Small, but of most excellent quality for pies. The fruits are deep orange, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, round or somewhat flattened and slightly ribbed. The flesh is rich deep yellow, fine grained and very sweet. Ounce 10c; ¼ pound 30c.

IMPROVED GREEN-STRIPED CUSHAW. A crook-necked variety, with green and white striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, fine grained, very thick and sweet. Ounce, 15c; ¼ Pound, 30c.



PUMPKIN—SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE

Plant a Garden . . . for the Defense of Home and Country!

RUTABAGA

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips. Seed may be sown at the same time you plant turnips, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Culture is practically the same as for turnips, except the plants should be thinned to 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 1 to 2 pounds per acre in drills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre broadcast.

American Purple-Top

88 days. Our strain is noted for its heavy yielding quality. Produces large, smooth, globe-shaped roots with rich purplish coloring in the upper portion and yellow below. Flesh rich yellow, and sweet. Best for table and stock-feeding. Package 5c.



PEPPER—CALIFORNIA WONDER



PEPPER—CHINESE GIANT

PEPPERS for Salads & Seasoning

CALIFORNIA WONDER—Fruits dark green smooth in surface in cross section and very large, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length. The flesh is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. This pepper exceeds all other sweet varieties by far. A very desirable sort for home garden and commercial growers. Ounce 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.50.

CHINESE GIANT—The flesh is thick, mild and sweet, and is exceptionally desirable for use in salads; also one of the best varieties for stuffing. Fruits are rich deep green when immature and bright scarlet red when ripe. Plants about 2 feet high, vigorous and very productive. Ounce 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.50.

RED CHILI TOBASCO—Small conical pods, growing only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The most fiery sort on our list. Used for seasoning sauce. Packet 5c; ounce 60c.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE—Fruit large, round and blocky, and about 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. The color is deep green when fruit is young, but when fully ripened it is a rich, glossy blood-red. Plant grows about 2 feet high. Ounce 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25.

LARGE BELL—PIMIENTO PEPPER—This is a Sweet Pepper—that is the difference. One you will enjoy eating in a salad, either fresh or canned. Packet 5c; ounce 35c.

LONG, RED CAYENNE (125 days)—A well known medium early variety, having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young; when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Ounce 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound \$1.25.



RADISH—FRENCH BREAKFAST

CRISP, SPICY RADISHES

WHITE TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP—Bright scarlet with clearly defined white tips. Foliage short, making it well adapted for forcing. A great favorite. Ounce 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—While the skin is almost black the flesh is pure white. One of the best keepers in sand, usually growing 7 to 9 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

ICICLE—A handsome white variety, about 5 inches long. Quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Icicle is early and very desirable for a home garden. Always solid. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET—This is a standard, most excellent sort either for the home garden or the market. The tops are short and comparatively small. The roots are smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright carmine-red in color. They continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about 6 inches long. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—So called "broad-olive" shape, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when ideal for use. Uniform rich, bright scarlet. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing small, olive-shaped radish about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter when fully grown. The color is a beautiful deep rose-scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. Packet 5c; ounce 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25c.

SCARLET CHINA—This is an extensively grown variety for fall and winter use. It is known also as Chinese Rose. The roots are cylindrical, or largest near the bottom, stump rooted or blunt at both ends. The skin is smooth and of a bright deep rose color. The flesh is white, firm, crisp and pungent. The tops are moderately large with leaves distinctly cut and divided; leaf-stems tinged with rose. The roots are usually 4 to 5 inches long by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter when fully mature, sometimes growing considerably thicker. It is a desirable late maturing garden sort. Packet 5c; ounce 10c.



RADISH—ICICLE



BUILD UP YOUR SOIL . . .

Inoculate your legume seeds even though planted in fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on fields where inoculated seeds of the same legume crops had grown the previous year.

STAFFEL'S SPINACH

SQUASH

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Very early. Flat, creamy white, scalloped Squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bushy in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "Patty Pan" Squash. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 30c.

HUBBARD—Fruit is oblong and pointed, heavily warted, dark green in color, with orange-colored flesh, is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c.

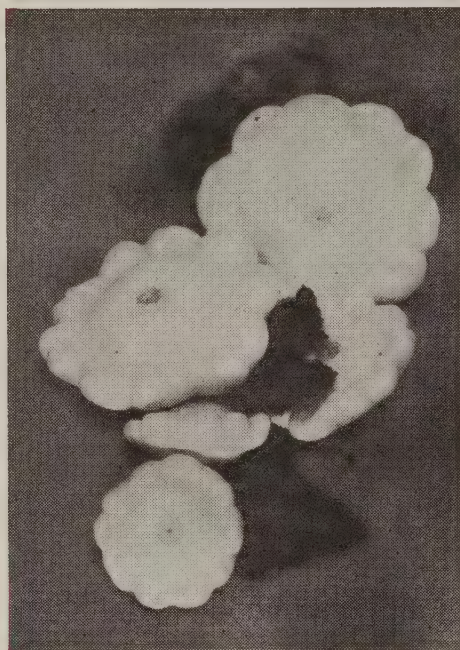
EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—A desirable table sort, very early and productive—fruits when matured small crooknecked and covered with warty excrescences. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 30c.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

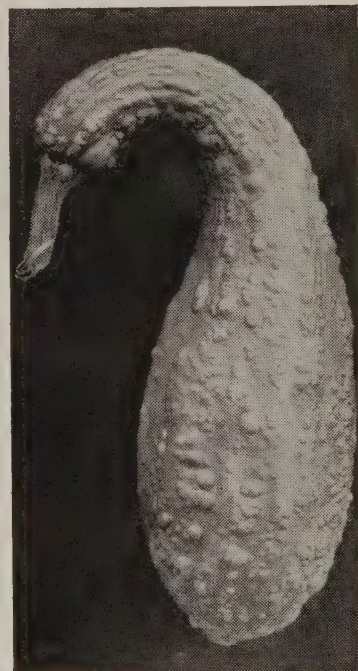
Sow in March, in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows about 2 feet apart. Thin out the plants to 6 inches apart, cultivate frequently to keep free from weeds. Perfectly hardy and can remain in the ground all winter. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Grows very large here, resembling good-sized parsnip; well flavored, mild. Ounce 25c; ¼ pound 60c.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most generally used in the East and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties. Seed round. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c; pound \$1.00.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP



SUMMER CROOKNECK

STAFFEL'S TOMATOES

... FOR HOME USE AND MARKET

RUTGER'S CERTIFIED—The fruit is large, smooth, red, heavily meated and globular in shape. It is earlier than the Marglobe and matures as early as the Earliana. Ounce 50c; ¼ pound \$1.25.

JOHN BAER—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. Ounce 35c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety sometimes called the Tree Tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium sized, smooth, uniform and of a purplish carmine color. Ounce 50c; ¼ pound \$1.25.

EARLIANA—Most Popular Extra Early Red. A good yielder and the very earliest smooth, uniformly large red Tomato. The big planting by Southern shippers and marketers is Earliana. It has a sturdy vine, producing fruit in compact masses, and has few seeds. Its early ripening is aided by sparse foliage. This is a most valuable variety if true seed is used. Ounce 40c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

JUNE PINK—An extra early, purplish pink Tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth and vine, shape and size of fruits and time of maturing. A valuable variety for market gardeners who want very early, purplish pink Tomatoes. Ounce 40c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

GULF STATE MARKET, (77 days)—Valuable for shipping. Fruits, purplish pink; large and of uniform size; globe shaped; smooth and firm. Ounce 35c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

MARGLOBE—This new main-crop or mid-season tomato is a wilt-resistant variety bred for use in disease infected districts. In addition to being wilt-resistant, it is a handsome deep red globe-shaped tomato of great merit. The plants are vigorous and productive and the fruits are quite large. In our trials they averaged 7½ ounces in weight. The flavor seems to be a happy medium between the acid and non-acid sorts. Ounce 40c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

McGEE—Originated in Texas. Claimed to yield splendid crops when other varieties fail. Bright crimson in color, solid and of good flavor. Ounce 50c; ¼ pound \$1.00.

PONDEROSA—A purplish pink Tomato of the largest size. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are very solid, with exceptionally few seeds, very smooth and considered of very good quality, especially for those who prefer a Tomato quite free from acid. The variety ripens about midseason. It is very desirable for slicing. Ounce 50c; ¼ pound \$1.75.

YELLOW PEAR—Fruits similar to the Red Pear, but of rich, clear yellow color and quite distinct from the variety sometimes sold under this name. Ounce 45c; 2 ounces 80c; ¼ pound \$1.25.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS 5c PACKET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED



TOMATO—MARGLOBE

STAFFEL'S TANGY TURNIPS GIVE YOU MORE DELICIOUS GREENS

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above the ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use. It is also known as Red Top White Globe. Ounce 15c; ¼ pound 40c; pound \$1.45.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—Extensively used for the table. The leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about 2½ inches in diameter but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. This sort is also known as Early Red Top, Strap Leaved. Ounce 15c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED—Early, white. Used for the table, especially in the Southern States. The leaves are entire, toothed on the margin but not divided or lobed, and are upright in growth. The roots are of medium size, flat, very white fleshed, fine grained and sweet. The roots when in best condition for table use are about 2½ inches in diameter. This variety is also grown as a field crop. Ounce 15c.

SHOGGIN TURNIP — Especially valuable for turnip greens, which are always in good demand during the late spring and summer months in the South. The leaves grow upright, about 2 feet high when fully developed, which makes it practically free from insect attacks. Ounce 15c; pound \$1.45.



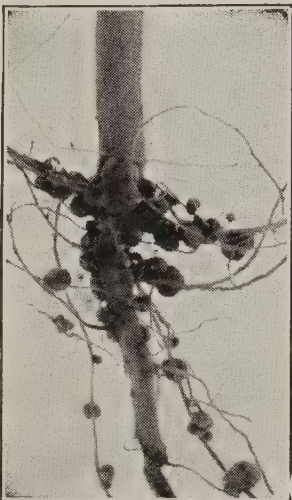
TURNIPS—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS READY IN MARCH

Dozen, Postpaid, 25c No Plants Sent C. O. D.

MARKET GARDENERS AND LARGE GROWERS ARE INVITED TO SEND IN THEIR LIST FOR QUANTITY PRICES

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN



COWPEA root with nodules produced by NITRAGIN inoculation. NITRAGIN bacteria within the nodules aid in producing higher yields of better quality.



Young ALFALFA root with nodules produced by NITRAGIN inoculation. NITRAGIN bacteria within the nodules aid in producing higher protein hay, increased yields, and richer soil.

Inoculate Alfalfa all Clovers Soy Beans, Cow Peas and Beans, Peanuts and all Legumes with Nitragin.

When ordering, always state name of seed.

ALFALFA, ALL CLOVERS		LESPEDEZA	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1 bu. each	.50	Small (Inoculates up to	
2½ bu. each	1.00	Large (Inoculates up to	
		100 lb. seed)	.50
GARDEN SIZE			
Garden Peas and Beans			
Sweet Peas and Lupines			
Enough for 6 lbs. seed			
Price 10c each.			
SOYBEANS, LIMA BEANS, COW PEAS, PEANUTS			
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lb. seed)		BEANS	
*5 bu. each		String, Wax, Kidney	
25 bu. each		1 bu. each	.35
(One can)		PEAS (All Varieties)	
*30 bu. each		VETCHES (All Varieties)	
(6-5 bu. cans)		1 2-3 bu. each	.50
		1200 pounds	5.70

*The 30 bu. size as listed above is a carton which contains six 5 bu. size cans.

How to Plant VEGETABLES



Preparing the Soil

Rich, sandy loam is best adapted to gardening. Stiff clay must be broken up and given plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soil should have additional fertilizing.

Be sure to work soil deeply enough, making the top three or four inches fine and loose. Thorough hoeing or raking before planting is a big help in keeping down weeds. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to rake or hoe. If subsoil is stiff clay, special drainage is needed. Tile placed three feet below surface and not more than eighteen feet apart will greatly improve results.

Planting

For planting in open ground, choose a time when the soil is moist but not wet.

Seeds should be covered immediately after planting so as to retain moisture. Press down fine earth firmly around seeds so as to bring particles into close contact with the seed.

Cultivating

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth not only kills weeds but loosens the ground so as to encourage healthy root development.

It also allows air to enter, and helps conserve moisture.

As plants grow, cultivation should become more shallow to avoid injury to roots.

A dust mulch of fine soil on the surface helps hold the moisture in the soil below—but a crust over the soil is harmful and should be broken up.

Watering

While roots may be watered at any time, plants should be watered early morning or evening. Remember that one good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

ASPARAGUS—Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered two inches deep in the garden. Thin young plants to about one inch apart. Cultivate often. Plants to be set in their permanent beds the following spring.

BUSH BEANS—Do not plant until danger of frost is past. When planting, see that fine soil is pressed down firmly around the seeds. Thin the young plants so that they stand about six inches apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently as pods approach maturity, to get full yield.

POLE BEANS—Plant about same time as Bush beans. Poles 5 to 6 feet long should be driven into ground in rows about 4 feet apart with spacing of 3 feet in the row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently. To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

BEETS—Same time as radishes and lettuce—preferably in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3 in. to 6 in. tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6 in. apart.

BRUSSEL SPROUTS—Same culture as late cabbage.

CABBAGE—Set out early and late varieties as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every five or six days. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

CAULIFLOWER—Same as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of the leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

CELERY—Well pulverized and fertilized seed bed is essential—with constant moisture, but not too wet. Cover seed with finely sifted soil not over ¼-inch deep. When seedlings have three or four leaves well started, thin out to three inches apart each way, and when 6 in. high (75 to 90 days old) transplant to a rich field, setting in double rows 3 to 3½ ft. apart with 8 in. between double rows and 4 in. to 5 in. between plants.

CHINESE CABBAGE—Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

COLLARDS—Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about four inches high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when the young plants are well started, space them out to two or three feet apart in the row.

CORN—Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop six kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about one inch of fine soil pressed down firmly. When plants are 6 in. high, thin all but three or four strongest plants in each hill.

EGG PLANT—The seed should be started in a hot bed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2 inches tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly, never letting them become checked. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Young plants should be shaded from hot sun and sprayed to protect from potato bugs.

ENDIVE—Sow at intervals for continued supply. When well started, transplant or thin to one foot apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when the plants is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

LETTUCE—Repeat sowings every two weeks to insure a continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to six inches apart. For head lettuce thin to eight inch spacings, in rows 1 inch apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool moist weather.

KALE OR BORECOLE—Requires moist, warm enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull the whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

How to Plant VEGETABLES

Time of Planting

When heavy frosts are over, plant early peas, onion sets and seed, kale, lettuce and spinach.

When frosts are about over plant radishes, parsnips, carrots, beets, late peas and early sweet corn, and put out cabbage, and cauliflower plants.

When all frosts are over and apple trees are in bud, plant string beans and late sweet corn, and set out early tomato plants from the indoor boxes.

When apple trees blossom, plant cucumbers, melons, squashes, lima beans and set out the rest of the plants.

Plant strawberry plants as soon as danger from severe frosts is past. Peonies, Iris, Phlox and other perennials should be planted under the same conditions.

Transplanting

Before removing plants soak soil thoroughly and wherever possible take up soil with the plant. It pays to take great care to avoid injury to roots in handling the plants. Set them out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with roots—then firm soil so that roots can take hold securely.

After transplanting it is advisable to provide shade or a mulch around roots.

For plants like cabbage and celery, trim off one-third to one-half of the tops to prevent more evaporation than the roots can afford.

Crop Succession

It is preferable not to have a second planting of any one crop follow the first on the same soil. Where vegetables mature early, they should be followed by later kinds. For example, follow early carrots by late beans or corn—or follow radishes with cabbage or tomatoes.

Turnips

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Thin out when the plants have grown to about 1 inch high: Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips are essentially cold weather plants—so do best when most of their growth is made in Autumn or early Spring.

MUSKMELON—Before planting it is advisable to spade in a liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Plants should be thinned to four per hill after the third leaf develops and vines then trained in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingle or some other method to hold melons off the ground to prevent rotting.

OKRA OR GUMBO—Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick pods before they develop woodyfibres.

ONION SETS—Plant the sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

ONIONS—For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. After that pull as needed. Those left to become full ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand-weed crop every two weeks during the summer.

PARSLEY—Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early. Be careful not to sow too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3 in. tall, cut off all leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled.

PARSNIP—Parsnips do well in any reasonably rich, deep soil. But for best results plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Parsnip seed requires plenty of moisture right along for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves Parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring.

PEPPERS—Warm, mellow soil in a sheltered situation is best. Start under glass. Be sure to cultivate regularly, drawing the soil up around the stems. When plants are 7 in. to 8 in. tall, hoe in a light dressing of commercial fertilizer.

PUMPKIN—Same as for melons or cucumbers, but Pumpkins are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather.

PEAS—To get an early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For the general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at two-week intervals for continuous supplies. Germination can be hastened by soaking seed in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½ ft. tall should be staked or otherwise supported as soon as they are 4 to 6 in. tall. Sharp-ended branches of trees set between double rows will do nicely for supports. Garden peas, like all legume crops, almost always benefit by inoculation. Quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

RADISH—Soil should be light, quick and rich to encourage rapid growth. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to 3 in. apart. Pull promptly when they mature.

SPINACH—Plant very early in spring—or start in fall (giving it protection by 3 inches of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Plan to cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should always be gathered before the flower spike appears.

SQUASH—Plant about the same time as corn—and in hills the same as for corn or muskmelon. Squash does best in rich, sandy loam, and is further helped by fertilizing the hills the same as for melons.

SWISS CHARD—Requires about the same treatment as beets, being a member of the Beet family. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during the summer and fall and new ones will grow quickly.

TOMATOES—Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Seed should be sown in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about two inches high set them out, three inches apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and sunny with frost danger past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when getting them out, if the ground is dry.

PLANTING CHART FOR VEGETABLES

Name of Vegetable	Quantity required for 100 feet of row	Quantity required for one acre	Distances apart in inches		Depth of planting in inches	Time of Planting	Mature in days—except as noted
			Rows	In Rows			
Asparagus Plants	60 to 80	9,680	36	15 to 20	8 to 10	January and February	1 year
Beans, Snap	1 lb.	30 to 60 lbs.	20	3 to 4	1	Mar. to May Aug. to Oct.	40 to 60
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	36	12 to 15	1	Mar. to May; Aug. to Oct.	50 to 80
Beans, Lima, Bush	1 lb.	30 to 60 lbs.	20	3 to 4	1	Mar. to May; Aug. to Sept.	60 to 90
Beans, Lima, Pole	1/2 lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	36	12 to 15	1	Mar. to May; Aug. to Oct.	60 to 80
Beets	2 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12	1 to 3	1 to 2	Feb. to May; Sept. to Oct.	60 to 80
Broccoli	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	30	24	1/2	April to July	112 to 126
Cabbage, Early	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	October to December	90 to 130
Cabbage, Late	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	24 to 36	16 to 24	1/2	June and July	90 to 130
Cabbage Plants	80 to 100	9,680	24	12 to 15	2 to 4	Feb. to May; Aug. to Sept.	75 to 120
Carrots	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	15	1 to 2	1/2	Feb. to Apr.; Aug. to Oct.	60 to 110
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	20	10 to 12	1/2	Feb. to Apr.; Aug. to Sept.	100 to 125
Celery	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	18 to 36	4 to 8	1/8	August to October	120 to 150
Collards	1/2 oz.	1/2 lb.	20	10 to 12	1/2	September to May	100 to 125
Corn, Pop	1/2 lb.	6 lbs.	36	12	1	March to July	90 to 100
Corn, Sweet	1 lb.	7 to 10 lbs.	24	24 to 36	1 to 2	Feb. to April; August	60 to 75
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	48	36 to 48	1	March to May; August	60 to 80
Egg Plant Seed	1/8 oz.	1/4 lb.	24 to 30	18 to 24	1/2 to 1	January to July	100 to 140
Egg Plant Plants	50 to 65	7,260	24	18 to 24	2 to 3	March to July	100 to 150
Endive	1 oz.	1/2 to 1 lbs.	18	4 to 6	1/2	Feb. to April; August	85 to 175
Horseradish Roots	100	10,000	24	12 to 18	3 to 4	February and March	1 to 2 years
Kale	1 oz.	1/2 to 1 lb.	15	2 to 3	1/2	October to March	85 to 125
Kohlrabi	1/2 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	15	2 to 4	1/2	September to March	60 to 80
Lettuce	1/2 oz.	1/2 to 1 lb.	12	4 to 6	1/2	September to March	60 to 90
Muskmelon or Cantaloupe	1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	48 to 60	Hills 36	1	March to May; July	100 to 135
Mustard	2 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	12	1/2	1/4	Feb. to May; July to Nov.	40 to 60
Okra	1 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	24 to 30	10 to 12	1/2 to 1	March to July	90 to 125
Onion Seed	1 oz.	1 to 3 lbs.	12	1 to 2	1/2 to 1	October to April	125 to 150
Onion Plants	300	30,000	15	3 to 4	2 to 3	January to May	125 to 150
Onion Sets	2 lbs.	6 to 12 bu.	12 to 15	2 to 3	1 to 2	Jan. to Apr.; Aug. to Sept.	75 to 100
Parsley	1/2 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	12	1 to 2	1/4	September to May	90 to 110
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	12 to 15	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	Feb., March and Sept.	125 to 150
Peas	1 to 2 lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	15 to 18	1 to 2	3 to 4	Jan. to Mar.; Aug. to Nov.	40 to 75
Pepper Seed	1/8 oz.	1/4 lb.	18 to 24	15 to 18	1/2	December to March	100 to 140
Pepper Plants	80 to 100	9,680	18	12 to 15	2 to 3	March to June	90 to 130
Potato, Irish	5 to 6 lbs.	600 lbs.	24	12 to 15	6 to 8	February to April	80 to 125
Potato, Sweet, Slips	65	10,000	36 to 48	18	2 to 3	March to July	125 to 150
Pumpkin	1/2 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	60 to 72	60 to 72	1	March to July	100 to 150
Radish	2 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	12	1 to 1 1/2	1/4 to 1/2	September to May	20 to 50
Rhubarb Roots	35	4,000	36	36	3 to 4	January, February, March	1 to 3 years
Salsify	1 oz.	2 to 5 lbs.	15	1 to 2	1/2	February to May	115 to 175
Spinach	1/4 lb.	10 to 25 lbs.	12	1	1 to 1/2	Feb. to April; Sept. to Nov.	50 to 70
Squash, Bush	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	24	24	1	March to September	60 to 80
Squash, Late	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	36 to 48	36	1	April to August 15th	100 to 140
Tomato Seed	1/8 oz.	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	36	1/2 to 1	December to July	100 to 140
Tomato Plants	50 to 65	2,725	24	18 to 24	3 to 4	April and May	85 to 100
Turnips	1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	15	1 to 3	1/4 to 1/2	Feb. to May; July to Nov.	50 to 80
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	1 to 3 lbs.	60 to 72	72	1	March to May	115 to 150

VEGETABLE SEEDS 5c PACKET Unless Otherwise Noted	TOMATO AND PEPPER PLANTS READY IN MARCH DOZEN, POSTPAID, 25c No Plants Sent C. O. D.	SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MARKET GROWERS
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Look Under Each Leaf

Many insects that destroy your vegetables are to be found under the leaves. Casual scrutiny will not disclose these insects in the early stages. So carefully look under the leaves of a number of plants taken at random in your garden, and if there are any to be found; even a few; it is time to get out the dust gun or sprayer and go to work to control them. A few insects in a short period of time can multiply into a million. The careful gardener will watch his plants very closely and will consult his community seedsman for advice about the best insecticide or fungicide to use. Remember that as many of these insects live under the leaves and stalks that a thorough application of dust or spray must be applied where they are. Dust shaken from a cloth will not suffice, because the insects will not crawl into it. A good dust gun and the proper insecticide at the correct time will put the tastiest of vegetables on your table.

Staffel's LAWN GRASS SEED

GRASS SEED SENT POSTPAID

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Fill in your plot with good soil, rake evenly, and to avoid foreign weeds and grasses water well before planting. When the weeds and grasses appear spade them under and again rake evenly. Much labor will be saved and you will have the assurance of a perfectly pure Bermuda Grass Lawn. After the above instructions have been followed, mix Bermuda Grass Seed in a water bucket of sand to assure even distribution—one pound to a space 20x50 and sow. Chop seeds in with rake and water each day for a period of ten days in warm weather.

Winter Lawn

Staffel's English Rye will grow in shady places where Bermuda will not succeed. Spade your ground thoroughly and apply Fertilizer, 25 pounds Commercial 6-12-6 to a space 25x30 feet and add 1 bale Peat Moss. Sprinkle your English Rye at the rate of 8 pounds to 50x100 feet. Grass will appear in a week.

If one desires a pretty green lawn to replace the dead looking Bermuda Grass, plant Staffel's English Rye over the Bermuda in October. The following late spring the English Rye will die, the Bermuda Grass taking its place. English Rye will not harm Bermuda Grass.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—English Rye during winter presents a beautiful appearance, being vivid green and as the Bermuda, during April and May, makes its appearance, it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. Sow from September to March, 5 pounds to 1,000 square feet, 20x50. Pound 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.75; 100 pounds \$12.50; F.O.B.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Surpasses the Perennial Rye in earliness and lasts about a year. We recommend it for winter and early spring planting. Sow five pounds to a plot 20x50. Before sowing use Staffel's Lawn Fertilizer, 25 pounds to a plot 20x50. Pound 25c; 10 pounds, \$1.75.

STAFFEL'S SHADY PLACE MIXTURE—On many lawns there are unsightly, bare spots under trees, and between adjoining houses where it is impossible to get the ordinary lawn grass to grow. This mixture is made up of short growing, fine leaved grasses that will give you an evergreen sod in the most densely shaded spots. Often the soil is sour. Before planting use 50 pounds lime to 100 square feet. Pound, 40c; 10 pounds \$3.00.

RED TOP—A variety well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be expended on the lawn. The leaf-blades are narrow, becoming very thin with turf cultivation. It gains maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. Pound, 40c; 10 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS—The only successful spring and summer lawn grass that stands Texas sun. Prepare your soil by spading, and mix one-half pound Bermuda seed with four quarts of fine dirt or sand. Sow on 1,000 square feet. Bermuda grass must be kept moist until germination in warm weather; it requires ten days to germinate. Be sure to plant Staffel's 99% Pure Fancy Bermuda grass seed. Pound, \$1.50

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Sow in fall and mix two parts White Dutch Clover and eight parts Kentucky Blue Grass. Blue Grass is a little slow in germinating, and will last about a year. Pound 60c.

CARPET GRASS—Makes a thick, leafy sod that improves with close cutting. It may be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below 10 degrees. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow 10 pounds to the acre for pasture; 20 pounds for lawn from early spring until July. Culture: Barely cover seed, water twice daily. Plant from May to September. Pound 60c; 10 pounds \$5.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Grows exceptionally well in shady places. For best results mix with English Rye, one pound to four pounds English Rye is sufficient for 1,000 square feet, 20x50 Pound \$1.25.

We can save you money on large quantities of Grass Seed. Do not hesitate to write in for quotations.

STAFFEL'S GRASS SEED . . . FOR BETTER PASTURES

CARPET GRASS—Remarkable pasture crop, because of its ability to thrive on poor, sandy soil. Grows best where the ground water level is only a few inches from the surface. Will thrive equally as well on well-drained, hilly lands. Can be sown broadcast over your present pasture, or over wooded land without the necessity of cultivation or breaking up. Will produce a heavy, all-year-round succulent green grass. No danger of becoming a pest; plowing under will destroy it entirely. Does extremely well when planted with most of the other grasses, especially Dallis and Rye Grass. Also, when planted with Lespedeza, Burr and White Dutch Clover, it provides an excellent grazing crop. Should be sown in September or October, also in early Spring at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre. Pound 60c; 10 pounds \$5.00.

DALLIS GRASS (Domestic)—Furnishes hay and pasture all the year round in the far South. In the cotton belt it supplies two fine quality hay cuttings. Stands light frost and does well on soil with plenty of moisture. Sow from the first of March until the middle of April at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds to the acre. Pound 75c; 5 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

DOMESTIC RESCUE GRASS—One of the most nutritious for permanent pasture grasses and does well in most soils, although the best results will be secured from somewhat moist soil. Useful for winter and spring grazing, as it stays green all during the winter and spring. If allowed to reseed itself, it will come up again in the fall. September and October are the best months to sow, broadcasting the seed at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre. It is also splendid to use in permanent pasture mixtures. Pound 50c; 2 pounds 85c, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds \$4.00. Please ask for prices on larger quantities.

JOHNSON GRASS—A valuable hay and forage plant. No other grass makes such enormous yields of hay—three cuttings a season. Cut when the seedheads begin to form. Relished by all stock. Sow 40 pounds per acre and make a permanent pasture and hay crop. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 75c, postpaid. 100 pounds \$8.00, not prepaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

RHODES GRASS—Perennial hay and pasture crop. It is especially adapted to all sections of the South where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees. Colder than this it will probably winter-kill. On good ground Rhodes Grass will grow over four feet high, with a fine, leafy stem, and it makes hay easy to cure and of the best quality. It can be cut from three to five times a season. Broadcast 12 pounds of seed per acre, going over the field twice, sowing 6 pounds each way. Pound 85c; postpaid. Ask for prices in larger lots.

STAFFEL'S QUICK BERMUDA GRASS—To grow Bermuda Grass successfully prepare your soil by spading, and mix one-half pound Bermuda seed with four quarts of fine dirt or sand. Sow on 1,000 square feet. Bermuda grass must be kept moist until germination in warm weather; it requires ten days to germinate. Be sure to plant Staffel's 99% Pure Fancy Bermuda grass seed. Pound \$1.50.

VELVET OR MESQUITE GRASS—This grass is known in California as Mesquite Grass, but must not be confused with Texas Curly Mesquite. It produces a strong growth of soft, broad leaves and has no stem or stalk which makes it coarse. When used as a hay it should be cut while in full bloom. When cut this way it will give two to three cuttings per season. The sowing of Velvet Grass is strongly recommended in mixtures with other grasses or clovers. It should be planted in September or October also in the early spring. Sow 20 to 25 pounds of seed to the acre. Pound 40c; 10 pounds \$3.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—An annual, all, broad, flat-leaved deep green grass very valuable for winter lawns and pastures. Produces within 3 weeks, or less, a beautiful green winter lawn. It is one of the most important and valuable winter pasture grasses for the entire South. Grows from 2 to 3 feet high. Withstands severe winters perfectly. On mellow soils no preparation is needed—simply sow seed and lightly cover. Requires 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet for lawns; 25 to 30 pounds per acre when used alone for pasture. Spring sowings are conducted during January and February. Staffel offers seed of the highest quality. Pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.75; 100 pounds \$12.50, F.O.B.

SUDAN GRASS—Grows successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under excessive rainfall. Sudan Grass will not sprout from the roots after frost has killed the plant. Grows from 5 to 10 feet, stems small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass. The feeding value of the hay is equal to that of Millet, Timothy and Johnson Grass. As many as four cuttings have been made in one season, the number of cuttings depending on the length of the season. The best time to cut it is when it is in full head, but it can be harvested somewhat earlier or later than this, without any material feed loss. This is one of the very best grasses that can be planted and it has met with wonderful success all over the South. It cures easier than Sorghum and produces a wonderful tonnage per acre. Be sure to plant some of it this season. Our seed is free from Johnson Grass seed, according to the test made by the State Department of Agriculture, and shows a high germination. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.75.

STAFFEL'S FIELD SEEDS

Yield Greater Crops

Alfalfa

Although fall sowing is preferable, good results can be obtained from early spring sowing. Get it thoroughly established by first preparing your land, applying plenty of lime, and before seeding you should inoculate the seed. If your land has never had Alfalfa growing on it before, be sure to inoculate the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria for Alfalfa, for without inoculation your success is exceedingly doubtful. Do not sow on wet ground, high and rather dry being preferable, and only cut when coming into bloom. Pound 65c; 5 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

BURR CLOVER—California hulled seed of exceptionally good quality, thoroughly re-cleaned. Pound 65c; 5 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

HUBAM CLOVER—(Sow 12-15 pounds per acre.) A rapid growing annual sweet clover attaining a height of 7 feet. Valuable for pastureage and hay. The flowers are rich in honey. An excellent cover crop when planted in February or March. Pound 40c; 5 pounds \$1.75, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

MELILOTUS INDICA—Sometimes called Sour Clover. A wonderful legume, especially adapted to plowing under for green manure. When planted in the fall, it grows all during the winter. Just the thing to build up run-down soil and improve the yield of crops that would be planted on the land the following spring. Pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00.

SWEET CLOVER—(Melilotus Alba.) Scarified seed. A rapid growing Clover with white bloom that is excellent for bee food. An excellent soil builder and does well on all clay soils. Many heavy clay subsoils will produce a crop of Sweet Clover when it fails on other crops. Sow about fifteen pounds to the acre. Pound 40c; 5 pounds \$1.75, postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—For lawn purposes this is very desirable on account of its creeping stems. It spreads rapidly and acts as a binder; very hardy; in permanent pastures is of considerable value. Pound \$1.25, postpaid.

Certified Fancy Hegari

Arizona Grown. Produces large heads and matures earlier. Hegari stands dry weather, the grain does not shatter and the crop is certain. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 85c, postpaid.

Millet

BIG GERMAN—Large yield. On good land, with a favorable season, five tons to the acre not uncommon; makes lots of leaves. To make the best hay it should be cut green, when heads are in full bloom; if wanted for seed, must be allowed to ripen. Should not be sown before April, when ground gets warm. Three pecks will sow an acre. Pound 20c; 5 pounds 80c, postpaid.

Winter Barley

WINTER BEARDED BARLEY—Splendid hog feeding qualities. In some sections it is used almost entirely for horses and mules. Makes excellent winter grazing. Yields 50 to 75 bushels of grain per acre. This is the only Barley that will successfully stand a hard freeze. Pound 20c; 5 pounds 75c, postpaid.

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantities of Field Seeds.

Cow Peas

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. Not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced. Cow Peas can be sown broadcast in April, May, June or July, at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or they may be planted in drills, using from 8 to 12 pounds per acre.

WHIPPOORWILL—Valued in the South for fodder and reclaiming old and worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. Two crops can be easily made in one season. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 80c, postpaid.

LARGE BLACK-EYED—Make a profitable crop for picking up the dry peas for sale in our market during the winter; an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the other cow peas. Pound 35c; 5 pounds \$1.25, postpaid.

CREAM—Gives the best satisfaction of any variety we have ever offered for table use. None that can surpass it in splendid flavor. Pound 40c; 5 pounds \$1.75, postpaid.

BRABHAM COW PEA—(Sow 40 pounds per acre.) Similar to Whippoorwill. Resistant to nematode. Few districts are free from nematode and while other crops nurse it thus spreading it over wider territory, the Brabham will discourage its development and if repeatedly planted may eradicate it from the field in which the Brabham is planted. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 85c.

BROWN CROWDER—Fine large variety of Peas and is popular as a table Pea throughout Texas and the Southwest. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 85c, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

Red Top Cane Seed (Certified)

Leads all other varieties. Strictly a forage crop and possible to receive from 4 to 5 tons of forage under normal conditions. The certified strain we offer is uniform in growth. Smut and disease free, far superior to the old type. Pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

Soy or Soja Beans

Plant at the same time you would plant corn. Prepare the ground as you would for cowpeas, sowing the seed in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches—or sow broadcast. Do not plant the seed over 1½ inches deep. Cut for hay when the pods are well formed, or, if wanted for seed, let the Beans mature. Inoculate the seed with Nitrogen.

LAREDO—The plant's many slender, leafy branches make it unexcelled as a high-quality hay. Matures in about 120 days and yields 30 to 40 bushels of seed per acre. Seed is small, black and flat. One bushel will plant 6 to 8 acres in 3½-foot rows. Pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

Atlas Sorgo

Looks a great deal like hegari, different in many respects but grown principally for ensilage and will make two to three times the tonnage of red top or other ensilage crops. It grows eight to ten feet in height, with heavy foliage, and while the seed may be harvested, best results are obtained when the crop is used for ensilage and cut green. Experience has shown it does well and makes heavy tonnage even under droughty conditions. The stalk is sweet like cane, and the seed have the feeding value of hegari and maize. Pound 25c; 5 pounds 85c, postpaid.

Yellow Milo, Disease-Resistant, Dwarf (Certified)

Most successful yet introduced. Grows from 3 to 4 feet high, very uniform in growth. Stands hot dry weather exceptionally well. Matures in about 104 days. Pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

Hegari

Popular and profitable for grain, forage and ensilage. Stands dry weather; crop is certain; grain does not shatter; the heads are large and full, uniform in growth. Pound 20c; 5 pounds 75c, postpaid.

Sudan

Best pasture grazing crop and most palatable. Sudan can be planted as late as July under favorable conditions. To avoid getting Johnson Grass and weed mixtures, plant only certified seed. The average yield of seed is 450 pounds per acre. Three cuttings of hay can be expected under normal conditions. Pound 35c; 5 pounds \$1.50, postpaid.

STAFFEL'S SEED OATS

FANCY RED RUST-PROOF—We buy these Oats from first-class, reliable farmers from whom we have been buying for a number of years, and we pay them a premium because we know what we are buying.

We re-clean these Oats thoroughly and sack them in even weight, five-bushel bags. We have a very heavy demand for this grade of Oats. We are sure you will be pleased with them. We will be glad to submit samples.

WINTER LEGUMES FOR FALL PLANTING

Ask for prices on Hairy Winter Vetch, Austrian Winter Peas and other Legumes for fall planting.

Staffel's Best Seed Potatoes

BLISS TRIUMPH—The Potatoes we offer are smooth, clean and free from prongs and scab—growing stronger and more vigorous, maturing in a shorter time and yielding much more than home-grown seed. Our stock is genuine Minnesota grown; none better to be had. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.25, postpaid.

IRISH COBBLER—This variety is one of the most reliable of the early varieties. It is of handsome, creamy white color and of excellent quality, making it most desirable for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, ripens uniformly and a good keeper. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.25, postpaid.

STAFFEL'S PEDIGREED SEED CORN

STAFFEL'S DROUGHT RESISTER—A Pedigreed Drought-Resisting White Seed Corn. The easiest and cheapest way to increase your yield per acre is to plant better seed. Staffel's Drought-Resister is a New Name but is not a New Strain of Corn. It is an early maturing drought-resisting, Native White Corn that has been bred for many years to meet Texas conditions. Some farmers try to get early maturity by using northern grown seed. Northern varieties are not adapted to southern conditions. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW DENT—Produces larger ears and grain and matures in about 100 days. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—Well known among the most progressive farmers of the Southwest having proven itself worthy of a high place in the Corn family of the Southern States. Pound 25c; peck \$1.50, postpaid.

STAFFEL'S CERTIFIED YELLOW SURE CROPPER CORN—Early maturing. Drought resisting. Stalks are short to medium in height. Leaves are wide and thick; ears are large and a large cob. Well suited for upland soils that are inclined to be droughty. Yellow corn always receives a premium over white corn. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

REESE YELLOW DROUGHT RESISTER (Certified)—An early corn which reaches maturity in 75 to 80 days, and is an excellent feed corn with a high shelling percentage. A very prolific corn and has been the leading yielder per acre in all test plots for the last five years. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

WHITE HYBRID SEED CORN

This seed is produced by crossing an in-bred strain of White Corn, produced by and procured from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, with the White Drought Resister. Supply is limited so we suggest that you place your order early.

ALSO YELLOW HYBRID SEED CORN

2 bu. bags,	} WRITE
1 bu. bag,	
1/2 bu. bag,	
1/4 bu. bag,	
	FOR
	PRICES

REESE CERTIFIED WHITE DROUGHT RESISTER—Excellent roasting ear or canning corn and one of the best milling corns that can be grown. It is one of the most widely used corns in the Southwest, and ranks as a leader in yields in Texas Experiment Station tests on all types of land. Plant one bushel to 8 to 10 acres, according to type of soil. State Certified. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—Matures in ninety days, giving early roasting ears in the spring. We highly recommend it for a general crop of white Corn. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

GOLDEN THOMAS—Well suited to Southwest Texas, especially around Beeville, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio. It was developed by converting Thomas, a white Dent variety long grown in this region, to a yellow-seeded strain. Golden Thomas yields as well or slightly better than White Thomas and has rich golden color. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25.

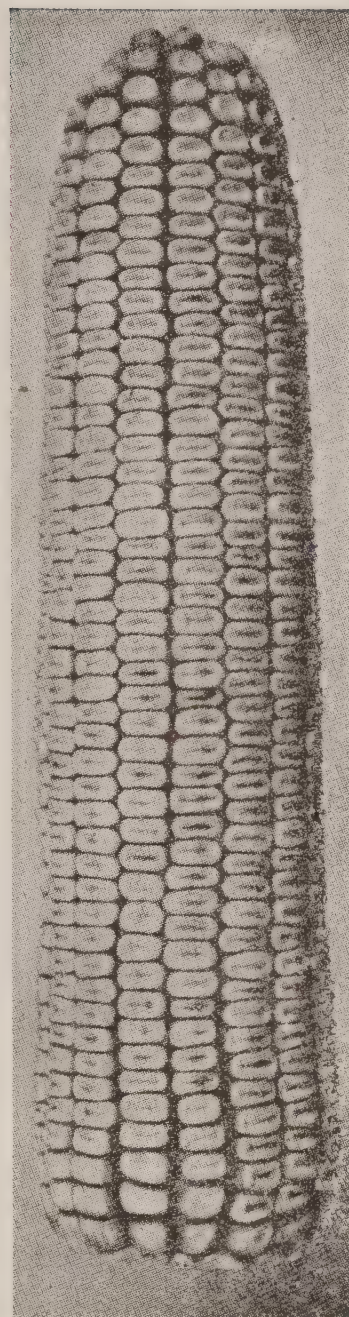
WHITE THOMAS—An early maturing white Dent variety well adapted to the region around San Antonio, Beeville and Corpus Christi. It has a small cob and long full bodied kernel. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25.

STAFFEL'S SELECTED SURE CROPPER SEED CORN—An excellent early-maturing drought-resisting Sure Crop Corn, all that its name implies. For early or late planting. Excellent variety for roasting ears, and will do well in any county of Texas. It is possible to plant two crops of this wonderful Corn. We have an excellent strain to offer, and recommend that you plant this variety, especially this year when good seed stock is so scarce. Matures in 90 days. Pound 25c; peck \$1.25, postpaid.

Popcorn

CULTURE—Very profitable crop, yields well even in unfavorable seasons and there is most always a good market for it. Plant at rate of 3 to 4 quarts per acre in drills 3 feet apart, dropping seed 1 1/2 feet apart in the rows. Or plant in hills, using 4 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Cultivate the same as field corn.

SOUTH AMERICAN LARGE YELLOW—A very fine variety of large yellow corn and in great demand by the poppers. Pound 40c.



*Don't let those Birds get your corn
before it has chance to grow . . . !*

Treat your seed with Staffel's Seed Saver. This is the best insurance against Ants, Worms and birds—those seed stealing bandits which take your freshly-planted corn. You apply Staffel's Seed Saver directly on the corn and mix thoroughly. It's non-injurious to seed, will not clog your planter . . . and neighbor, it really saves you seed and time!

Staffel's
SEED SAVER

1/2 Pint 35c; Pint 60c; Quart \$1.00

TREAT BEFORE PLANTING WITH
SEMESAN
FOR DISEASE PROTECTION

TREAT YOUR SEEDS WITH
SEMESAN

REDUCE SEED
DECAY AND
SEEDLING
BLIGHT

10c

PACKET

Treats 5 to 20
Pounds of Seed



Staffel's FIELD SEED PLANTING SCHEDULE

Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	When to Plant	Name	Lbs. per Bushel	Amounts per Acre	When to Plant
Alfalfa Seed	60	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.	Grass, Rhodes, broadcast		10-15 lbs.	March-April
Algeria	50	5 lbs.	March-June	Grass, Rescue	14	15-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.
Barley	48	2-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.	Grass, Bermuda (for lawn			
Beans, Mung, in drills	60	5 lbs.	April-June	1 lb. per space 20x20)			
Beans, Soy, Field, in drills	60	25 lbs.	April-July	Hegari, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-May
Beans, Soy, broadcast	60	75-90 lbs.	April-July	Kaffir Corn, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-July
Beans, Velvet, in drills				Kaffir, Schrock or Sagrair	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
3 to 5 ft.	60	20-25 lbs.	March-June	Millet, broadcast	50	20-25 lbs.	April-June
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel		6 lbs.	Sep. to March	Milo Maize, in drills	50	8-10 lbs.	March-June
Broom Corn	46	10-20 lbs.	Feb.-June	Oats, broadcast	32	2½-3 bus.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.
Corn	56	8-10 lbs.	Feb.-June	Peanuts, Virginia (Jumbo)	22	1-1½ bus.	March-June
Corn, Pop		4-5 lbs.	Feb.-May	Peanuts, Spanish	30	30 lbs.	March-June
Cotton	32	½-1 bus.	Feb.-June	Peanuts, Tennessee	22	1-1½ bus.	
Clover, Bur. Hulled	60	15-20 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.	Peas, Canadian Field	60	35-75 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Clover, Bur. seed in bur.	18	20-30 lbs.	15 Aug.-Oct.	Peas, Field or Stock,			
Clover, Crimson	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.	broadcast	60	1-1½ bus.	March-Nov.
Clover, Japan or				Peas, Field or Stock, in			
Lespedeza		20-25 lbs.	Mar.-Apr., Sep.-Nov.	drills	60	8-12 lbs.	March-Nov.
Clover, Yellow (Sour) or				Peas, Austrian Winter,			
(Melilotus Indica)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Feb.	broadcast	60	60-65 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Clover, Subterranean		20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.	Rape, Dwarf Essex, in			
Clover, Sweet, (White)				drills			
Flow.)	60	15-20 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Sesbania	56	5-8 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.
Clover, White Dutch	50	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Shallu or Egyptian Wheat			
Feterita, in drills		8-10 lbs.	March-June	(Chicken Corn)	50	81-0 lbs.	March-June
Grass, Carpet		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	Sorghum or Cane, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-July
Grass, Dallis	25	10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Nov., Feb.-Apr.	Sorghum or Cane, br'cast.	50	100-150 lbs.	Feb.-July
Grass, ohnson		30 lbs.	March-May	Sorghum or Cane, for			
Grass, Mesquite or Velvet	50	20-25 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Apr.	syrup	50	5-10 lbs.	March-May
Grass, Sudan, in drills	50	5-10 lbs.	March-June	Sunflower	22	5-10 lbs.	Feb.-June
Grass, Sudan, broadcast		30-40 lbs.	March-June	Vetch	60	40-50 lbs.	Aug.-Nov.
Grass, Red Top or Herds		10-15 lbs.	Sep.-Oct., Feb.-Mar.	Wheat	60	60 lbs.	Sep.-Nov.
Grass, Rye		20-30 lbs.	Sep.-Oct.				
Grass, Rhodes, in drills		5-8 lbs.	March-April				

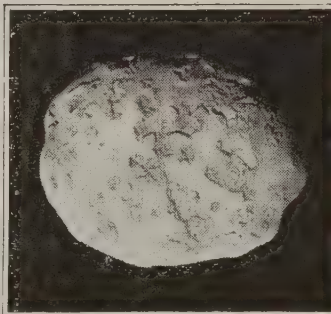
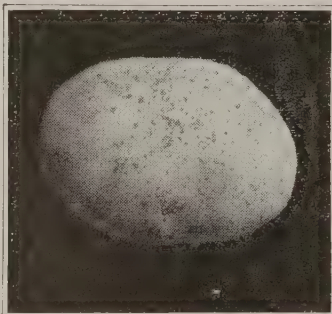
SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—One of the best egg-producing foods known for poultry. Just what you need to fill up the vacant spots in your garden where the soil is not easily cultivated. Pound 35c; 10 pounds \$2.50, postpaid.

FOR WINTER PASTURE—Plant Winter Rye Grass during September. Rye Grass is the fastest growing grass known. Makes more pasture than Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley. Lasts up to latter part of June, when if given a chance will reseed itself, starting to grow again when fall rains set in.

A VEGETABLE GARDEN—say 25x50—will keep the average family of five in fresh vegetables throughout the season—with enough left over, ma'am, for canning.

Protect Yourself Against Potato Loss



Scab pits potatoes and makes them unselectable.

This easy potato dip disinfectant generally lowers costs and improves yields. Reduces spread of bacterial wilt or ring rot by the cutting knife.

Rhizoctonia reduces the quality and yield of potatoes.

PRICES: 2 ounces 25c; 4 ounces 50c; 1 pound 1.50; 5 pounds 6.50

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY
SEMESAN BEL
DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

STAFFEL'S

GRAIN SORGHUMS AND RAPE —FOR FEED

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape has been grown mostly for sheep pasture, but in recent years people have learned that it is equally valuable as a forage crop for cattle, hogs and poultry. The young, tender leaves of Rape make the fine greens for table use and are preferred by some to mustard and other greens. Under favorable weather conditions and on good soil Rape will produce from 10 to 25 tons of green forage per acre. It can be grown in the fall as it stands our winters without killing; it can also be sown in the spring with good results. Sow in drills at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Pound 35c; 10 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

Non-Saccharine Sorghums

ARIZONA GROWN DOUBLE DWARF YELLOW MILO MAIZE—Very productive and makes an enormous amount of the finest kind of grain which is relished by all kinds of stock. Sow in rows 3 feet apart; five to ten pounds of seed per acre. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

Saccharine Sorghums

RED TOP CANE—The seed is smaller than the Amber and Orange, makes the very finest of fodder and is in very heavy demand. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.50 postpaid. Ask for prices in larger quantities.

HONEY DRIP CANE—Large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Yields as much as four to five hundred gallons of the very best syrup to the acre. Pound 35c; 10 pounds \$3.00, postpaid.

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR DOG

STAFFEL'S Dog Remedies

Alterative Tablets (General Tonic)	\$0.30
Anti-Acid (Vomiting) (Food Poisoning)	.30
Anti Mate (Discourages Mating)	.60
Bitter Tonic (Body Builder, Loss of Appetite)	.30
Blood Builder (Anemic Conditions)	.30
Calcium Gluconate Tablets (Pregnant Animals)	.30
Carminative Tablets (Foul Breath, Indigestion)	.30
Cat and Dog Tonic (General Tonic)	.30
Chorea Remedy (Nervous Condition)	.30
Cod Liver Oil (Vitamin D) 8 oz.	.35
Cold Tablets No. 1 (Mild Colds)	.30
Cold Tablets No. 2 (Severe Cases of Congestion)	.30
Cough Tablets (Throat Irritations)	.30
Diarrhea Remedy (Diarrhea)	.30
Digestive Tablets (Aids Digestion)	.30
Distemper Tablets (Distemper)	.30
Dog Condition Powder (A Tonic)	.30
Dog Dip and Disinfectant, 6 oz.	.30
Dog Dip and Disinfectant, pint	.60
Dog Dip and Disinfectant, quart	.85
Dog Emulsion (For Fever and Colds)	.30
(Distemper)	.60
Dog Laxative (Liquid)	.30
Dog Mineral (Pregnancy) 4 oz.	.30
Dog Mineral (Pregnancy) 1 pound	.85
Dogie Don't (In-door Repellent)	.60
Dog Repellant (Out-door Repellant)	.30
Dog Soap (Fleas, Doggie Odors) bar	.15
Ear Canker Remedy (Rash and Skin Irritations)	.30
Eczema Tablets (Eczema)	.30
Eye Lotion Tablets	.30
Fever Remedy (Reduce Fever)	.30
Flea Powder (Fleas) 2 oz.	.30
Goiter Tablets (Glandular Disturbance)	.30
Grooming Powder (Cleaning Dogs)	.30
Healing Oil (Barb-wire Cuts, etc.) 4 oz.	.30
Healing Powder (Barb-wire Cuts, etc.)	.30
Intestinal Tablets (Intestinal Antiseptic)	.30
Ken L Pine (Kennel Disinfectant) 16 oz.	.35
Quarts	.60
Gallons	1.75
Laxative (Small Breeds)	.30
Laxative (Large Breeds)	.30
Liquid Shampoo & Vermin Control (Fleas)	.30
4 oz.	.30
16 oz.	.60
Mange Remedy, 4 oz.	.30
Mange Remedy, 8 oz.	.60
Milk of Magnesia (Laxative) 6 oz.	.30
Nasal Drops (Colds in Head)	.30
Pepsin Tablets, dozen	.30
Reconstructive Tablets (Tonic and Tissue Builder) 20	.30
Ricket Tablets (Prevents Rickets)	.30
Ring Worm Salve	.30
Sedative Tablets (Fits and Convulsions)	.30
Sore Mouth Remedy (Black Tongue)	.30
Special Puppy Tablets (Diarrhea)	.30
Special Tape Worm Tablets	.30
Sulphur Salve (itch and eczema)	.30
Tick and Flea Spray (Spray on Dogs)	.30
1/2 Pints	.60
Pints	1.00
Quarts	1.60
Urinary Tablets (Bladder and Kidney Trouble)	.30
Vermifuge Tablets (Worms in Pups)	.30
White Liniment (Sprains and Swellings)	.30
White Lotion (Astringent)	.30
Worm Capsules (Sizes: 1-5 CC, 1/2 CC, 1 CC, 2 1/2 CC, 5 CC) (For Round, Stomach and Hook Worms in Dogs and Cats)	.30
Worm and Condition Powder (Worms and Tonic in Pups)	.30

In possessing a dog, you will have friendship that never betrays, a love that never cools and a loyalty that knows no end in duration.



We have prepared a beautiful little booklet on the care of dogs. Write for your FREE copy.

FREE VETERINARY CONSULTING SERVICE

Many times folks give their dogs worm medicine in the best of faith; thinking, of course, that the dog needs worming. In some cases the dog is harmed and sometimes killed. Unwise diagnosis is costly. Bring your dog to Staffel's the next time he looks droopy, won't eat or has fits. We have an able veterinarian with many years of experience behind him and a well-equipped laboratory. He'll tell you what's wrong with your dog and just exactly what to do about it.



A PICTURE OF STAFFEL'S VETERINARY LABORATORY

STAFFEL'S Dog Foods

Biscuits Are Fresh From Our Ovens Daily

	Pound
Cod Liver Biscuits, For Growing and Convalescing Dogs	\$.11
Cod Liver Biscuits, Kibbles	.11
Egg & Liver Biscuits, For All Breeds	.11
Egg & Liver Kibbles, For All Breeds	.11
Huskie Kibbles, Large, For All Breeds	.11
Huskie Kibbles, Puppy Size and Old Dogs	.11
Dogies Bone Biscuits, For All Breeds	.11
Dogie Cod Liver Biscuits, For Growing Dogs	.11
Dogie Egg and Liver Biscuits, For All Breeds	.11
Dogie Cod Liver Kibbles, For Puppies and Growing Dogs	.11
Dogie Egg & Liver Kibbles, For All Breeds	.11
Dogie Charcoal Kibbles, For All Breeds	.11
Flako Dog Meal, High Protein, For All Breeds	10 1/2
Dog Cubes, Complete Balanced Ration, Ready to Serve	.06
Grey Hound Dog Biscuits, for Greyhound and Hunting Dogs	.11

POSTAGE PAID ON \$1.00 ORDERS UP TO THIRD ZONE. QUOTATIONS ON QUANTITY LOTS UPON REQUEST

STAFFEL'S STOCK PRODUCTS

Antiseptic Healing Powder (Wire Cuts, etc.)	
2 oz.	\$0.30
6 oz.	.60
Benzol (Screw Worms) Pints	.25
Quarts	.40
Gallons	1.25
Bone Oil (Dehorning, Docking, etc.) Pints	.40
Quarts	.60
Gallons	2.00
Bone Oil Salve (Wounds- Fly Repellant)	
4 Ounces	.25
Bovoco (Cow Tonic) 1 Pound	.75
Bovolax (Cow Laxative) 1 Pound	.75
Colic Remedy (Horses) 4 oz.	.75
Cow Pep (Loss of Appetite) 1 lb.	.60
Diastring (Diarrhea in Calves) 1 lb.	.75
Diurotone (Kidney Trouble) 1 lb.	.75
Equotone (Horse Tonic) 1 lb.	.75
E Z Branding Fluid, 8 oz.	.75
Fly Control Salve, 7 oz.	.25
Quarts	.75
Gall Ointment (Sore Shoulders, Back, etc.)	
3 oz.	.30
Healing Salve (Wounds, etc.) 4 oz.	.30
Horn Paint (After Dehorning) 8 oz.	.25
Quarts	.75
Lanolin, 3 oz.	.30
M-62 U. S. Formula (Screw Worms) ½ pints	.45
Pints	.65
Quarts	1.00
Gallons	3.25
Pine Tar, Pints	.20
Quarts	.35
Gallons	1.25
Pine Tar Oil, Pints	.35
Quarts	.60
Gallons	1.50
Purgative Tablets (Cows and Calves)	.30
Red Chief Screw Worm Killer, 4 oz.	.30
16 oz.	.70
Quarts	1.20
Respirol (Distemper and Heaves in Horses)	
1 lb.	.75
Sour and Bloat Tablets (Cows and Calves)	.30
Sheep and Goat Drench (Tetrachlorethane)	
(Worms) Quarts	2.00
Gallons	6.00
Sheep and Goat Drench Guns	3.25
Sheep and Goat Drench (Phenothiazine)	
Gallons	3.75
Quarts	1.25
Pints	.75
5 gallon cans, per gallon	3.50
55 Gallon cans per Gallon	3.25
Sheep and Goat Drench Syringes, capacity	
4 oz., Spool Top	2.00
2 oz., Spool Top	2.00
Sheep Marking Paint (Red, Green and Black) Quarts	.75
Stock Dip and Disinfectant, ½ Pints	.30
Quarts	.60
Gallons	1.75
Stock Powder (Tonic, Conditioner) 1¾ lb.	.30
4 lbs.	.60
25 lbs.	3.00
Stock Spray, New- Regular (Fly Repellant)	
Quarts	.50
Gallons	1.50
Udder Ease (For Sore and Caked Bags)	
½ lb. jar	.35
1 lb. jar	.60
Uterine Capsules (To Remove Afterbirth), 1	.50
Verbovine (Worms in Cows and Calves) 1 lb.	.75
Vermico (Worms in Horses) 1 lb.	.75
Verswine (Worms in Hogs and Sheep) 1 lb.	.75
White Liniment, 4 oz.	.30
12 oz.	.60
Worm Capsules, 5 CC, 4	.30



A PART VIEW OF STAFFEL'S MODERN CHEMICAL RESEARCH
AND CONTROL LABORATORY

STAFFEL'S POULTRY PRODUCTS



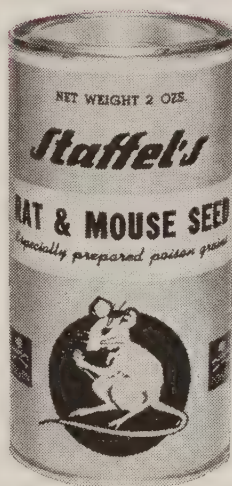
Blue Ointment, Blue Bugs) 1 oz.	\$0.30
3 oz.	.60
Cold Tablets (Bronchitis)	.30
D. C. Tablets (Antiseptic Astringent) 35	.30
75 Tablets	.60
500 Tablets	3.00
Epsom Salts, 5 lb. bag	.25
Head Flea Salve	.30
Lice Powder (Lice and Mites)	.30
Mite Killer, Quarts	.50
Gallons	1.50
N. K. Worm Tablets, Jar of 20	.30
Jar of 50	.60
Jar of 100	1.00
Jar of 1000	8.00
Nux Vomica, ¼ lb.	.20
1 lb.	.50
Parasite Control, 2 oz.	.30
8 oz.	.60
Pheno Feed (Worms) (does not knock egg production) 8 oz.	.50
1 lb.	.75
10 lbs.	5.00
Pheno Tabs (Cecal Worms) (does not knock egg production) Jar of 20	.30
Jar of 50	.60
Jar of 100	1.00
Jar of 1000	7.50
Poultry Tonic, 4 oz.	.30
16 oz.	.75
Poultry Stimulator (Increases Eggs) 2 lbs.	.35
4 lbs.	.60
9 lbs.	1.20
25 lbs.	3.00
100 bs.	11.00
R. C. Drops (Roup and Colds) 2 oz.	.30
R. C. Tablets (Roup and Colds)	.30
Large Size	.60
R. C. Spray (Roup and Colds) 2 oz.	.30
4 oz.	.50
8 oz.	.85
16 oz.	1.50
Rooster Head Powder (Colds and Roup)	.30
Rupo (Roup)	.30
Three "S" Tablets (Cholera-Typhoid) 35	.30
75 Tablets	.60
Toe Pick (Canabalism) 4 oz.	.30
Turk O Tabs (Blackhead in Turkeys) 8	.30

POSTAGE PAID ON \$1.00 ORDERS UP TO
THIRD ZONE. QUOTATIONS ON QUANTITY
LOTS UPON REQUEST

STAFFEL'S INSECTICIDES

Save Yourself Time, Money and Anxiety. Buy Only Reliable Insecticides. . . It's Easy to Say Staffel's and Reliable in the Same Breath, Because They Go So Well Together

Ant Jelly (Sweet Eating Ants), 2 oz tube	.. \$.30
Ant Killer (Harmless to Plants), 4 oz. cans	.. .25
Ant Killer (Harmless to Plants), 8 oz. cans	.. .40
Aphicide (Aphis Spray), 3 oz. jar	.. .35
Aphicide (Aphis Spray), 16 oz. jar	.. 1.25
Arsenate of Lead (For Leaf-eating Insects)	
1/2 lb. carton	.. .20
Arsenate of Lead (For Leaf-eating Insects)	
1 lb. carton	.. .35
Bed Bug Spray, Pints	.. .35
Bed Bug Spray, Quarts	.. .60
Bed Bug Spray, Gallons	.. 2.00
Blue Ant Disc (Large Red and Grease-eating Ants) 3 oz. Packages	.. .35
Boraway (Borers), 6 oz.	.. .35
Bordeaux Mixture (Blight, Mildew, Etc.)	
1/2 lb. carton	.. .20
Bordeaux Mixture (Blight, Mildew, Etc.)	
1 lb. carton	.. .30
Bordeaux Mixture (Blight, Mildew, Etc.)	
4 lb. carton	.. .75
Brown Patch Dust, 7 oz.	.. 1.00
Bug Bait (Slugs, Snails, Cut Worms)	
2 lb. bags	.. .30
Bug Bait (Slugs, Snails, Cut Worms)	
5 lb. bags	.. .60
Calcium Arsenate (Dust for Leaf-eating Insects), 1/2 lb. carton	.. .20
Calcium Arsenate (Dust for Leaf-eating Insects), 1 lb. carton	.. .30
Calcium Arsenate (Dust for Leaf-eating Insects), 4 lb. carton	.. .60
Copper Rose Dust (Black Spot-Mildew)	
1 lb. cans	.. .30
Copper Rose Dust (Black Spot-Mildew)	
5 lb. bags	.. 1.00
Cuprocide Dust (Chewing, Sucking Insects—Plant Disease), 5 lbs.	.. .75
Cuprocide Dust (Chewing, Sucking Insects—Plant Disease), 25 lbs.	.. 3.00
Cuprocide Dust (Chewing, Sucking Insects—Plant Disease), 50 lbs.	.. 5.50
Cuprocide Dust (Chewing, Sucking Insects—Plant Disease), 1/2 ton lots, Cwt.	.. 10.50
Cuprocide Dust (Chewing, Sucking Insects—Plant Disease), ton lots, Cwt.	.. 10.00
Cuprocide, Yellow (Fungicide and Seed Protectant), 3 lbs.	.. 2.25
Fish Oil Soap Spray (Aphis), 1 lb. jar	.. .30
Fish Oil Soap Spray (Aphis), 5 lb. jar	.. 1.25
Garden Spray, 2 oz.	.. .35
Green Leaf (Copper Fungicide), 2 oz.	.. .25
Green Spray (Non-Poisonous-Derris and Pyrethrum)	.. .25
Green Spray (Leaf-eating and Snucking Insects), Large bottle	.. 1.00
High-Life (Red Ants), Quarts	.. .60
High-Life (Red Ants), Gallons	.. 2.00
Insect Powder (General Insects), 4 oz. cans	.. .30
Lawn Dust (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
5 lb. package	.. 1.00
Lawn Dust (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
10 lb. package	.. 1.75
Lawn Dust (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
25 lb. package	.. 3.75
Lawn Dust (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
50 lb. package	.. 6.75
Lawn Spray (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
4 oz. bottle	.. .50
Lawn Spray (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
Pints	.. 1.50
Lawn Spray (Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers)	
Quarts	.. 2.50
Lime Sulphur (Scale-Borers), 1 lb. cans	.. .30
Lime Sulphur (Scale-Borers), 5 lb. cans	.. 1.25
London Purple (Dust for Leaf-eating Insects), 1/2 lb. cartons	.. .20
London Purple (Dust for Leaf-eating Insects)	
1 lb. cartons	.. .30
L. D. Dust (Lice destroyer—Vegetables)	
5 lbs.	.. .75
L. D. Dust (Lice destroyer—Vegetables)	
25 lbs.	.. 3.50
L. D. Dust (Lice destroyer—Vegetables)	
50 lbs.	.. 6.25
L. D. Dust (Lice destroyer—Vegetables)	
100 lbs.	.. 12.00
Mosquito Spray, Pints	.. .35



Mosquito Spray, Quarts	.. .60
Mosquito Spray, Gallons	.. 2.00
Moth Spray, Pints	.. .35
Moth Spray, Quarts	.. .60
Moth Spray, Gallons	.. 2.00
New Fly and Insect Spray, Pints	.. .25
New Fly and Insect Spray, Quarts	.. .40
New Fly and Insect Spray, Gallons	.. 1.50
Nursery Emulsion (Red Spider, Scale), 1/2 Pints	.. .35
Nursery Emulsion (Red Spider, Scale), Pints	.. .50
Nursery Emulsion (Red Spider, Scale), Quarts	.. .75
New Garden Spray (Leaf-eating, Sucking Insects—Thrips), 2 oz.	.. .35
New Garden Spray (Leaf-eating, Sucking Insects—Thrips) 1 pint	.. 1.50
New Garden Spray (Leaf-eating, Sucking Insects—Thrips) Quarts	.. 2.50
New Garden Spray (Leaf-eating, Sucking Insects—Thrips) Gallons	.. 8.00
Ortho (For Termites—Wood Ants), Quarts	.. .75
Ortho (For Termites—Wood Ants), Gallons	.. 2.50
Parabenzene Crystals (Borers and Ants in Trees), 1/2 lb. jars	.. .30
Parabenzene Crystals (Borers and Ants in Trees), 1 lb. jars	.. .50
Paris Green (Dusting), 1/4 lb. cartons	.. .20
Paris Green (Dusting), 1 lb. cartons	.. .60
Pine Oil Emulsion Disinfectant (General) Quarts	.. .60
Pine Oil Emulsion Disinfectant (General) Gallons	.. 2.10
P. T. A. Dust, 6 oz.	.. .35
Pure Roach Powder, 2 oz. cans	.. .15
Pure Roach Powder, 1/2 lb. can	.. .40
Pure Roach Powder, 1 lb. cans	.. .70
Roach Powder Guns	.. .15
Pyrocide Dust (Squash Bug), 1 lb.	.. .35
Pyrocide Dust (Squash Bug), 5 lbs.	.. 1.00
Pyrocide Dust (Squash Bug), 25 lbs.	.. 4.00
Pyrocide Dust (Squash Bug), 150 lb. Drum	.. 21.75
Rat and Mouse Seed, 2 oz. jars	.. .30
Rat Sip (Liquid Rat Poison), 4 oz.	.. .45
Red Squill Powder (Mice and Rats), 3 oz. jars	.. .50
Red Squill Powder (Mice and Rats), 1 lb. jars	.. 1.80
Roach Spray, Pints	.. .35
Roach Spray, Quarts	.. .60
Roach Spray, Gallons	.. 2.00
Rotonone Dust (Non-Poisonous to Humans) 1 lb. cans	.. .40
Rotonone Dust (Non-Sucking and Leaf-eating Insects), 5 lb. bags	.. 1.00
Scale Emulsion (Dormant Spray), Quarts	.. .60
Scale Emulsion (Dormant Spray), Gallons	.. 1.75
Seed Saver (Protects Seed from Birds) 1/2 Pints	.. .35
Seed Saver (Protects Seed from Birds) Pints	.. .60
Seed Saver (Protects Seed from Birds) Quarts	.. 1.00
Sulfospray (Fungus, Mildew), 6 oz.	.. .35
Dusting Sulphur (Dust for Mildew, etc.) 2 lb. carton	.. .25
Wettable Sulphur (Fungus, Blight), 1 lb. carton	.. .25
Wettable Sulphur (Fungus, Blight), 5 lb. cartons	.. .75
Termitol (Termites), Quarts	.. .75
Termitol (Termites), Gallons	.. 2.50
Tree Paint, Pints	.. .30
Tree Paint, Quarts	.. .50
Tree Paint, Gallons	.. 1.50
Wee-Dead (Kills Weeds—DuPont Product) 8 oz.	.. .25
Wee-Dead (Kills Weeds—DuPont Product) 12 oz.	.. .35
Wee-Dead (Kills Weeds—DuPont Product) 4 pounds	.. 1.50
Weevil Spray (Hand and Power Sprayers), Quarts	.. .60
Weevil Spray (Hand and Power Sprayers), Gallons	.. 2.00
Weevil Fumigant Grain Fumigant), Gallons	.. 4.00

TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

STAMPS—On orders of seeds where the amount is less than one dollar, we will accept U. S. postage stamps in good condition (One-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oil paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

EXPRESS CHARGES—When paying express charges be sure you only pay "second class" rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first class rate.

MEXICO CUSTOMERS—Please notice that the Parcel Post rate into your country is 1½c per each 2 ounces up to 8 ounces. The pound rate is 19 cents and the Registration 15 cents per package. We ship up to 25 pounds per package.

All goods are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and we reserve the right to advance prices without notice.

In filling out your orders always give **SHIPPING DIRECTIONS**, and write **NAME** and **ADDRESS DISTINCTLY** on each and every order.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots within the U. S. and Possessions

	Each Lb. or fraction
1—San Antonio and within 50 miles of San Antonio.....	8c
2—Within 50 to 150 miles of San Antonio.....	8c
3—Within 150 to 300 miles of San Antonio.....	9c
4—Within 300 to 600 miles of San Antonio.....	10c
5—Within 600 to 1000 miles of San Antonio.....	11c
6—Within 1000 to 1400 miles of San Antonio.....	12c
7—Within 1400 to 1800 miles of San Antonio.....	14c
8—All over 1800 miles from San Antonio.....	15c

WEIGHT LIMIT—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first, second and third zone of 70 pounds; in all other zones of 50 pounds.

ZONE RATES—May be had by applying to your Postmaster who will tell you which zone you are in, with reference to San Antonio or consult parcel post schedule below.

POSTAGE—Has to be prepaid and customers will kindly add same to their valued orders, as packages cannot be mailed charges collect at destination. This refers to larger quantities than prices quoted postpaid.

PARCEL POST, C. O. D.—Packages may be sent C. O. D. at an extra expense of 12 cents, which amount is added to the order.

INSURED PARCEL POST—If customers want their packages sent insured they will kindly add cost to their remittance. Rate, 5c up to \$5.00; 10c up to \$25.00.

Each
additional
Lb. or
fraction

OUR GUARANTEE

Our seeds and plants are sold to you with the express understanding that if they are not as represented and not fully satisfactory when you receive them, we will take them back and **CHEERFULLY REFUND YOUR MONEY**. But as there are so many outside influences over which we have no control, such as climate, method of planting, care, conditions of soil, etc., we cannot guarantee results or be responsible in any way for the crop.

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Cosmos Yellow Flare



Bright clear yellow, the new Yellow Flare Cosmos brings a brand new shade to this family. For many years gardeners have been wishing for a yellow Cosmos and here it is, fresh and glowing. The single flowers are two to two and a half inches across, produced in great masses on the attractive three foot plants. Yellow Flare is very attractive and colorful in the garden and delightful when used in flowering arrangements.

Package 10c

Petunia Giants of California Glamour



Glamorously lovely this outstanding Petunia is a number one favorite with all who have seen it. A luscious shade of salmon rose, delicately veined brown in the creamy open shallow throat, the five to six inch blooms have satiny petals heavily ruffled and unusually dainty. The first flowers are produced when plants are only five to six inches tall, although the growth may reach one and a half to two feet by the end of the season. A new color in this type of Petunia. Package 25c.

VIGORO---The Complete Plant Food



Plant food is a wise investment for every gardener. Properly fed plants grow so much better, are more hardy, and certainly are more productive. Because it supplies every one of the eleven different plantfood elements plants require from the soil, WE RECOMMEND the use of VIGORO.



GLADIOLUS

Plant as soon as the ground is warm, and follow by successive plantings of about ten-day intervals.

At all times keep the soil loose. Place bulbs in well worked trench, and cover at first with about two inches of loam.

Work in fertilizer around the plants when about a foot in height, but NEVER at planting time. Water frequently, especially at blooming time, soaking the ground thoroughly. For cut flowers, cut the spike when first bud fully opens.

BULB CULTURE

(For prices see pages 15 and 16)



DAHLIAS

Dahlias do best in a well drained sunny location. Prepare your beds 12 inches wide and 24 inches apart. Dahlias require lots of water and fertilizer, especially Potash and Peat Moss. The varieties we offer should be cut freely. If planted in March they will commence blooming from July until frost. Dahlias can be grown successfully.

CANNAS

Cannas planted among low-growing shrubs or in the perennial border will provide a colorful summer display. They should be planted anywhere from January to June at a depth of about 3 inches. They do best when planted about 6 to 10 inches apart. Cannas will aid to make your garden wonderfully showy throughout the summer and fall. When frost has killed the tops, lift coats and store over winter in a dry cellar. Cannas do best in full sun and rich soil.

IRIS

Plant Iris in a well drained location in the Fall of the year. Plant them with at least one half inch of soil over the rhizomes. Water regularly in dry periods and early spring. Withhold all watering during Fall and Winter. Iris must be forced into dormancy by cutting back the fans after the first freeze to check premature growth. The application of a good fertilizer in the Spring will greatly aid in bringing firm blossoms.

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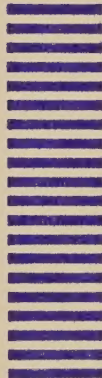
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STAFFEL'S ZINNIAS



LILLIPUT DAINTY GEM

Beautify your garden with an arrangement of Staffel's Zinnias in a Rainbow of colors.

Zinnia Lilliput or Tom Thumb (Pastel Mixture)

This is the smallest bedding type of dwarf Zinnias. The plants grow usually from 4 to 6 inches high, very compact and covered with well formed flowers in the Lilliput yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Ounce \$1.00. Lilliput Dainty Gem, package 10c.



ZINNIA DAHLIA FLOWERED ORIOLE

Staffel's Giant Mammoth Type

In presenting the above type we offer a rare collection of striking and desirable colors. We have overcome the objectionable features of the Giant type; that is, the conical shape, our new Giants having smaller centers and more loosely placed petals, while the size of the petals are decidedly imbricated and the flower from bud to full bloom presents a graceful appearance. Ounce \$1.00.

CERISE QUEEN—Cerise-rose.

SCARLET GEM—Scarlet.

ENCHANTRESS—Deep Rose. Light Rose—Deep Rose Center.

ORANGE QUEEN—Deep Orange.

DAFFODIL—Light Canary Yellow.

PURITY—Clean White.

LAVENDER GEM—(New) Lavender.

ROSE QUEEN—Bright Rose.

SALMON QUEEN—Salmon Rose.

VIOLET QUEEN—Deep Purple.

MISS WILMOTT—Soft Pink.

BRIGHTNESS—Bright Pink.

FINEST MIXED. Ounce 75c.



ZINNIA FANTASY MELODY

Crown O'Gold Pastel Tints

Gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach and buff, lively cerise, salmon pure and white and cream.

Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

EXQUISITE—Color, light rose with center a deep rose.

GOLDEN STATE—A very rich Golden-Yellow.

SCARLET FLAME—Bright Scarlet with a delightful blending of Orange.

DREAM—A fine Lavender, turning to Purple.

POLAR BEAR—A very large, pure White.

CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of Primrose.

ILLUMINATION—Deep Rose Self.

CRIMSON MONARCH—Bright crimson.

ORIOLE—Orange and Gold.

All above, Ounce \$1.00.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL MIXTURE—Ounce 75c.

Zinnia Haageana

The mixture contains many attractive colors and color combinations. No garden will be complete without Haageana in it. They bloom in about six weeks after planting. Oz. \$1.50.

Scabious Flowered Zinnia

The plant reaches a height of 36 to 48 inches and is an abundant bloomer. The outer ring of the flower is formed on long petals, whereas the center shows many small flowers, which at first sight are very much like Scabiosa. The blooms are rich in color and will prove a wonderful addition to the Zinnia family. Be sure to order a trial package. 1/4 Ounce 35c.

ALL FLOWER SEED 10c PACKET, 3 FOR 25c
UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED



ZINNIA LILLIPUT PASTEL MIXTURE

Howard's Giant Crested Zinnia

Blossoms average from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. Colors are charming, bright and fresh, and contain almost all known colors and shades of color to be found in this most popular of annual plants. Magnificent shades of scarlet, yellow, rose, maize and crimson predominate. 1/4 ounce \$1.00.

Fantasy Zinnias

WILDFIRE—Rich Scarlet.
STARDUST—Golden Yellow.
ROSALIE—Bright Rose.
MELODY—Orchid Lavender.



ZINNIA DAHLIA FLOWERED EXQUISITE



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with a

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